THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WE

MONDAY, 17TH JULY.

WE RECORDED last week the munificent charity of half a million given by Mr. James Baird, the great Iron-master of Glasgow. Intelligence has been since received of his death. It is stated that although he gave away something like two millions and a half during his life-time, the fortune he has left behind him still amounts to about three millions and a half.

THE DNYAN PRAKASH had published a libel against Luxmibai, widow of the late Hon'ble Narayan Wassoodew. An action for defamation was instituted, and the printer and publisher of the paper as well as the writer of the paragraph have given a most handsome apology. The following medical certificate was also produced before the Magistrate :

Bombay 1st July 1876.—We hereby certify that having this day carefully examined Luxmibai, widow of the late Narayen Wassoodew, we positively affirm that she has not recently been confined, and is not now pregnant.

HENRY COOK, M. D.
ARTHUR H. HUGHES, M. D.

We do not see that there was any necessity for medical examination. The lady might well have been spared the pain.

MESSIEURS ABEL HEYWOOD, of London and Manchester, have published, a three penny brochure-entitled, " Coming events ; or The Reign and Downfall of Ben the First (and Last); with the History of a Royal Imperial Crown, and What Became of It. Showing the insane actions of a Parliament with a Dizzy Head, and how an Imperial Tree, planted by an Amateur Gardener in a cold rocky soil, being unable to take root or bloom in such a chilling atmosphere, died a natural death. A Dream (in Five Naps.") The interest of this valuable production, it is said, is in inverse proportion to the length of its title. The author signs himself—A. S. Perhaps another S. is inadvertently omitted.

SIR DINKAR RAO, who had lately been on a pilgrimage to Madura and Ramisweram, has submitted a proposal to extend the South India Railway to a place called Mundapuru on the coast about twenty miles from Ramnad, and build a railway bridge across the Channel three miles in width to Paumben, and perhaps over to Ceylon. If this project could be carried out pilgrims would be able to start from Hurdwar in the far north and to the distance straight down to Ramisweram with the least possible discomfort, by the aid of the iron horse.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL directs that the following be inserted in the Civil Leave Code :— " A local allowance may be drawn by an officer on priviledge leave, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum tenens.*"

MR. SYDNEY P. HALL has been commanded by the Queen to paint in oil the heads of the two native officers, Mahomed Afzul Khan and Anoop Sing, who accompanied the Prince of Wales from India, and to make a water colour sketch of their orderlies.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the *Morning Echo* expired on the 31st ultimo, unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. During its brief career it proved the utter impossibility of making a half-penny morning paper pay. It was a starved affair from the very first, and the British public declined to buy it even for a couple of farthings.

AS A PROOF of how hard up the Russian Treasury is at present, it is mentioned by the London correspondent of a contemporary, that some time ago the Imperial Government wanted the telegraph line to Siberia duplicated, and this was undertaken by the same contractor who had originally constructed it. The cost was 500,000 and the contractor has been trying for six months to get his money, as yet without success.

A DOMESTIC servant at Balmoral Castle, occupying the position of the wardrobe mistress to the Princesses, having died early last month, the Queen attended the funeral as a mourner, and had the ball in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday postponed in consequence. The Queen's kindness to her servants is not her least meritorious characteristic. At Sandringham it is said one meets with many indications of this characteristic having been inherited by the Prince of Wales.

TUESDAY, 18TH JULY.

WE HAVE all seen, says, a correspondent writing to the *Athenæum* from London, the native officers whom the Prince brought home as his Aides-de-Camp. They are splendid men, and attract universal attention. They are housed in Kildare Gardens, a quiet square off Westbourne Grove. They are delighted with England, and their progress through the streets creates a sensation. Ladies come out upon their balconies to watch them pass, and occasionally a train of street *gamins* follow in their wake. The Sikh officer knows a little English, and studies the language daily. He said that when he was ushered into the presence of the Queen, and heard Her Majesty say—"Russeldar, I am glad to see you," that he had reached the climax of his ambition, and that life had no further honors to bestow. Their genial manners and courtesy are remarkable.

WE GLEAN from an English contemporary the following interesting facts regarding the indebtedness of the great nations of Europe :

Great Britain	775	millions.
Austro-Hungary	362	,,
Germany	46	,,
France	930	,,
Italy	356	,,
Russia	380	,,

The capacity to meet the interest is measured by the trade of the nation. Accordingly we find that the total value of the imports and exports of Great Britain roughly stated are 590 millions annually, being about 76 per cent of the debt ; France, about, 30 per cent. of her debt, or a little over 300 millions ; Russia, 29 per cent. ; Austria-Hungary 25 per cent. ; Italy, 26 per cent. ; but for Germany it is not possible to give the actual percentage in the absence of full statistics but it stands very high. The amount of debt per head of population stands as follows :—

France	£25
Great Britain	23½
Italy	13
Austria	10
Russia	4
Germany	1

In the above Russia is credited with the whole of her subjects both in Europe and Asia, and if the same rule was applied to the British Empire the average would be under 4*l.* per head.

AS THE question of the effect of optional registration has been opened in Council, we reproduce the following remarks of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, which occur in his Resolution reviewing the last annual report on registration in his province :

The table on page 2 shows that whereas in 1867 the proportion which optionally registered deeds bore to compulsorily registerable ones was 67. 1 per cent, in the present year 1875 the proportion is only 50·7 per cent, and the strong point in your argument is that this decreasing proportion has been very gradual, viz .—

1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72
67.1	63·4	60·4	58·4	58·8
1872-73.	1873-74	1874-75 &	1875-76	
58·6	57·0	53·5	50·7	

and you further point to the figures of optional registrations during the year under review, which manifest a falling off as compared with those of last year of nearly 5 per cent.

This year with the further light that has been thrown on the matter, the Chief Commissioner, while unable to say that Registering Officers prior to registration do make all the enquiries and record in their endorsements all the statements that they ought to do. or might do, and by their omissions make registration less valuable than it might be, thinks that the truth probably is that, while the Registration Act, like all other Act, was meant for the protection and advantage of all alike, though perhaps more framed for the benefit of the lender than the borrower, so that the borrower should not be able to evade the terms on which he got his loan, advance, or what not,—yet as the lenders are the class who are fully able in this country to take care of themselves, and the borrowers are from circumstances such as ignorance and general helplessness less able to do so, the lenders find or rather have found in the provisions of the Registration Act only an additional advantage over their borrowers. And this year has supplied an illustration of what the Chief Commissioner means. The granting of written leases was likely, if any thing was, to strengthen the weak against the strong, the cultivator and tenant against his landlord or farmer. and it was with this intention that small leases were exempted from registration, lest the cost of registration should stand in the way of written leases ; and yet, as has been already noted elsewhere, a farmer at Sihora found in the provision of the law intended to convey safety and security to tenants, a ready weapon to turn against them. It is a somewhat disheartening admission to make, but the Registration Act, like so much of the machinery of our Civil administration, apparently lends itself with greater facility and readiness to the wily money-lender or astute land-holder versed in chicanery and sharp practice, than to the simple people for whom it was alike intended.

We differ. The Registration Law is equally a protection to the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT of the United States will be elected in November. The two great parties have each nominated their candidates. The Governors of Ohio and New York are the fortunate men.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT is just now paying special attention to its sea-board defences. The great extent of the Italian coast line and the rich cities upon the coast render the country particularly vulnerable to naval attacks.

IT IS SAID that British iron-clads are not the only arguments that restrained Russia in her purpose to rush to the dismemberment of Turkey. The financial interests of Russia are really at the mercy of the London stock exchange. The bears of London have the Russian in their power and he dares not go beyond the length of his chain.

AN ENGLISH LAD is said to have turned out a "Jogi," or religious mendicant at Simla. He is now living under the protection, and spiritual guidance of a Fakeer, who is a priest of a Hindoo Temple on the summit of mount Jako. This statement requires confirmation.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the following increased allowances for the Roman Catholic Priests, serving as Chaplains to the European troops :

20 of 15 years service monthly allowance			of Rs.	300 each.
24 of	Do	Do.	of ,,	250 ,,
32 of	Do	Do.	of ,,	200 ,,

Besides these each priest shall have Rs. 30 for horse allowance per mensem.

A BRAMIN PRIEST is said to be in charge of a Hindu temple at Baku on the western coast of the Caspian. He is a native of the Punjab, and derives his subsistence from the proceeds of a grant of land, made to the temple by the Khans. We had heard of this Fakir on the coast of the Caspian about fifteen years ago.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JULY.

THE GOVERNMENT of India has added the following rule to the Civil Leave Code. " The Government of India may grant to an officer taking privilege leave, whose salary is less than two hundred rupees a month an advance not exceeding two months' pay, and also not exceeding the allowances which would become due to him for the whole period of leave on the expiration thereof."

THE MORTUARY RETURNS of the suburbs of Calcutta for the month of June 1876, show the number of deaths to be 784 *viz.* 12 Christians, 502 Hindus and 270 Mahomedans (of this number 118 were from Hospital) The ratio of mortality per thousand of the population per year is 36.58 and the causes of death were cholera 221, small pox 3, fever 218, bowel-complaints 92 and the rest from all other causes. The number of deaths in the previous month was 863 and in the corresponding month of the last year 708, shewing a decrease in this month of 79 from the former and an increase of 76 over the latter.

THERE was a demonstration made at Travancore on receipt of the mission of Lord Lytton's assumption of the Government of India. The ceremony had been so long delayed owing to the absence of the Resident. There was a grand review early in the evening, and afterwards a magnificent procession of scores of elephants escorted the Rajah and the Resident through the city to the durbar hall, where the Rajah opened and read the Viceroy's letter under a royal salute and three volleys of musketry, the band playing the National Anthem. The durbar over, the procession reformed, and the Resident accompanied the Rajah to the palace, where the latter dined.

CARBOLIC ACID, hitherto regarded as one of the best of disinfectants in the case of infectious diseases, has, says the *Pioneer*, been shorn of its plumes by some recent experiments in England. It has been proved that the virus or lymph from vaccine pustules, though freely exposed to the vapours of the acid,

did not lose the power of reproducing the true vaccine pustules; and it is argued, if this be so, still less will the virus of small-pox and other contagious diseases be destroyed by it. Carbolic acid still has its uses in surgery, but the fumes of sulphur seem to be regarded as the best general disinfectant.

AN AUSTRALIAN paper records the unparalleled feat of a lady walking 100 miles in less than a period of 24 hours which was accomplished by Mrs. J. L. Wiltshire, of the City-hall, Auckland, between half-past 8 o'clock on Friday evening and 20 minutes past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. Wonders will never cease.

A VERY serious charge, says the *Times of India*, has been preferred against the Collector of Bombay, Mr. F F. Arbuthnot, by Mr. Lacey, a veterinary Surgeon living at Breach Candy. It appears that Mr. Arbuthnot was on a recent occasion alone with Mrs. Lacey, and that the latter raised an alarm which brought in several persons from other rooms in the house, to whom she declared that Mr. Arbuthnot had committed on her an assault of an aggravated character. This the accused, we understand, very energetically denied. Mr. Lacey was at the time up-country, and he was telegraphed for by Mrs. Lacey and her friends. Upon his return to Bombay he placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, under whose advice a summons was applied for. Our contemporary says that the case excites the deepest interest in official circles.

NATIVE OPINION furnishes some statistics regarding the employment of females as clerks in public offices in America. In the Central Station of the Telegraph Department not less than 700 women are employed, chiefly in the manipulation of telegraphic instruments. In the Accountant General's Office, known as the Telegraph Clearing House, the work performed by women is actually nothing less than clerk-work. In the Returned Letter Department of the Post Office forty ladies are employed. The chief private establishment in which female clerks are employed to the number of sixty or seventy, is the Prudential Life Assurance Company, Ludgate Hill. The staff is engaged to a great extent in copying out letters and other documents, and in writing out dockets connected with life policies issued to the poorer classes, at the rate of a penny a week and upwards. Female clerks are being extensively employed in law-copying. Lawyers also are beginning to employ ladies whom they remunerate with salaries ranging from 50*l*. to 80*l*. a year. In some country railway offices in England there are also lady-clerks drawing on an average from 30*l*. to 50*l*. a year. So the woman is gradually invading the domain of man.

WE HAVE received the prospect us of a new magazine in Hindi to be called the *Saraswati Prokasha*. It will be issued from a Muir Central College, Allahabad. We wish the project every success.

THURSDAY, 20TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT from Bankura writes to say that the rains this year in that district have been so heavy that any thing like it was not seen for some years past. It is not raining but pouring—the heavens have as it were opened their flood-gates. If this downpour continues throughout the season there will be a bumper crop.

THE SAME Correspondent is loud in his commendation of the manner in which Mr. Tweedie is performing his judicial work. The District Judge, he says, has rendered an important service to the district by his happy disposal of the Ghatwally difficulty, by his judgment in a big Ghattwally case which came on for trial lately. It is proposed to have another Agricultural Exhibition in Bankura.

A CORRESPONDENT from Ampta mentions the fact of the villages Nareely, Khalla, Joypore and others being infested with wild boars, whose depredations have set the whole community astir. The rains in that part of the country have been so heavy of late that it is feared the progress of cultivation may be seriously interfered with.

A JEHANABAD Correspondent brings to our notice a curious decision. He says that the parties implicated in the Hasipore dacoity case have been let off by the Deputy Magistrate of that place with fines ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 each. We presume facts must have come to light which mitigated the offence with which the culprits stood charged.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following from Ghattal: "The river Selye has lately risen as high as nearly to overflow embankments which line its both banks and the current is fearfully rapid. A native boy had some how or other got into the stream and was drowned. While being carried down by the current Mr. R. Morey, Manager of Messrs. Watson's property in that town was in his room upstairs, taking refreshments after the fatigues of the day's work. This house stands on the river-bank; leaving his meal and without even divesting himself of his heavy apparel he jumped into the stream and without a thought about his personal safety strove hard to reach the apparently lifeless object floating down. While this was being done crowds of natives lined both banks of the river staring and gaping aghast at the feat the Saheb was performing. The boy was reached and rescued, being safely lodged in his deliverer's house where he was tended and nourished and at last made over to the Police for being delivered to his parents." All honor to Mr. Morey!

THE SAME Correspondent complains of the injustice that is being done to the inhabitants of the town by the local municipality. While the taxes are recovered with the utmost rigour nothing is done for the improvement of the town. The roads are said to be fearfully bad, especially those on the right bank of the Selye which are literally impassable.

WE WERE mistaken in stating last week that Sir William Herschell would go to Chittagong as Officiating Commissioner. It appears from yesterday's *Gazette* that he has been appointed Officiating Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

AN ENGINEER of Sweden, named Bohman, has invented a new description of breach-loading rifle, which can be fired from twenty to twenty-five rounds per minute. Five hundred rounds were discharged from it without any cleaning being necessary. The peculiar novelty of this invention is that by the introduction of a chamber, the rifle can be readily converted into a "repeater." The chambers at present provided are two sizes; with the larger eleven rounds can be fired in fifteen seconds, and the smaller six rounds in six seconds.

FRIDAY, 21ST JULY.

THE MADRAS Government has appointed a Committee to draft a bill for regulating the administration of Hindu religious endowments, comprising the following gentlemen: The Hon. Sir W. Robinson, President of the Committee, with a casting vote; the Hon. V. Ramaiyengar, C. S. I., P. Somasoondrum Chetty, P. Srinivassa Rao, P. T. Ramanjooloo Naidoo, T. Moontoosami Iyer, P. Chentsal Rao, K. Rangoonadasawmy Rao, Sri Kristna Tata Chariar, V. Kristanama Chariar, and the Advocate General. A Secretary will be appointed by Government. All Collectors of Districts, District Judges and other officials are directed to supply any information required by the Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA with a view to obtain full information of the working of Sections 272 and 280 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which relate to appeals from acquittals and to the enhancement of sentences, requested that if any cases of hardship or abuse of power on the part of the Magisterial authorities have come to the notice of the Government of Madras, or if any complaints have been made against these sections, full report of such cases or complaints may be made to the Government of India with His Excellency's opinion as to the propriety of retaining these sections as they now stand or of modifying them as experience may have suggested. The Government of Madras in reply state that no cases of hardship or abuse have come to their notice nor have any complaints been made to them against the above sections, and that the exercise by Government of the power to direct an appeal against an acquittal has been most rare, while in only two cases has appeal been made to Government against enhancement by higher authority of sentences passed by Subordinate Courts and in neither instance did the Government find cause to interfere. But the principle of the new law is wrong.

A CHINA paper states that a Shizohu of Kagoshima, Japan, is reported to have discovered a dye, of bright indigo colour, as good as, if not superior to, the best indigo of commerce. It is further stated that he has received extensive foreign orders for supplies of his dye.

ANOTHER CHINA paper says that rumours have been current lately of some serious disagreement at Pekin between Her Majesty's Minister and the Chinese Government. It is believed that Sir Thomas Wade is dissatisfied with the result of the proceedings in Yunnan, though nothing definite is known at present.

NOT LONG AGO we published a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for India by Mr. V. Rajaruthnum, of Mauritius, on the treatment of Indian coolies at Reunion. It is now stated that the petition has been referred to His Excellency the Viceroy, who has promised to give the representation every consideration.

IT IS said that society in London is vexing its soul as to the correct pronounciation and meaning of the Oriental word composing the name of His Excellency Sir Salar Jung. He is called indiscriminately Sir Salar, Salar, Salar and Sir Sailor Jung. It is generally believed that the meaning of the term is minister; but doubts are expressed as to whether he is Minister of War or Marine—as some insist that the true interpretation of his title is "Sailor of War." Some one is however positive that the name implies—all sail and no ballast!

SATURDAY, 22ND JULY.

IT IS STATED that an Examiner of Medical Stores has been appointed to the India Office, and that Surgeon Major F. N. Macnamara M. D. has been nominated the first incumbent.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has done well by calling attention of the House of Commons to the omission of the Indian Secretary in laying before it the Acts of the Indian Legislative Councils. Lord George Hamilton said that until 1858 it was the practice to lay Acts of the Legislative Council of India upon the table of the House, and he did not know why the practice had been discontinued. He, however, added that there would be no objection to lay in future upon the table of the House Indian Acts after they have received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

MR. FAWCETT asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, before any charge was thrown upon the revenues of India, for the erection and maintenance of an Indian Museum in London, the House would be afforded an opportunity of considering whether it was just to make the people of India contribute to the expense of erecting and maintaining such a museum. Lord George Hamilton replied as follows:

"There are no definite proposals before the Secretary of State for India for the erection and maintenance of an Indian Museum. The question of the hon. gentleman is, therefore, to a certain extent hypothetical. The Secretary of State for India would not give his sanction to any proposal by which the whole cost of an Indian Museum would be thrown upon Indian revenues, and it would only be in the event of the Treasury agreeing to share the expense that he would sanction a disbursement from India revenues. In such a contingency a vote would have to be taken in this House and the hon. gentleman would have full opportunity of expressing his opinion upon the whole subject."

Mr. Fawcett gave notice that he would move a resolution on the earliest opportunity he could find to the effect that it was unjust to call upon the people of India to pay either the whole or part of the expense of erecting the museum.

MR. LOWE asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what steps the Government had taken to remedy the block of promotion now existing in the Indian Covenanted Civil Service. Lord George Hamilton replied:

"A despatch was sent out last year, and upon the receipt of that despatch the Indian Government appointed a Committee to inquire into the whole subject. A very elaborate report containing important suggestions was made by this committee, and received by the India Office in April. Since then the matter had been constantly before the Secretary of State, but the question is one of no little difficulty, involving, as it does, both the promotion and retirement of the Indian Civil Service. A despatch containing proposals to mitigate the present block and prevent its recurrence only awaits the sanction of the Indian Council, and I hope will be sent out in a few days to India. There will be no objection to its production."

What will be the cost of the proposed concessions to India?

"MERCATOR" in the columns of the *Englishman* protests against the practice of reading prepared speeches at public meetings. He writes that "at the great meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Saturday last the President was the principal offender, inasmuch as he made no concealment. He openly and unblushingly produced his reams of manuscripts, and read them off word for word." The writer adds: "The President having set the evil example, it was freely followed, one gentleman presenting such a mass of paper that, had he inflicted the whole of it upon the meeting, we should not have dispersed before midnight." If Englishmen feel the necessity of reading prepared speeches in their mother tongue, we should not wonder if natives feel diffident.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Khettermohun Chatterjea, who held for some years the office of Civil Paymaster. He served Government faithfully and creditably for a long time and obtained the highest opinion of his official superiors. He was on the most intimate terms with some of the highest officials. He was a Fellow of the Calcutta University, an Honorary Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace. Since his retirement from the public service he sat on the Police Bench regularly for some years for the trial of municipal cases.

EVERY ENGLISH MAIL continues to bring distressing instances of laxity of morals in high life. During the present week, writes a London correspondent under date the 30th June last, an actic for divorce against Lady Morgan (who is a daught

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of the Earl of Mount Coshel) has been proceeding ta Dublin. The allegations against Lady Morgan are that she had subsequent to her marriage with her husband, Captain Morgan, been guilty of shameless profligacy with an endless number of grooms, jockeys, fishermen, and people of that class. As however Captain Morgan himself admits that he had himself been improperly intimate with Lady Morgan before he married her, and that he has scarcely been a day sober since their marriage took place it is impossible to feel much sympathy with him in his matrimonial troubles.

MR. POOLE the great Tailor of Savile Row is dead. His personalty is sworn at £120,000.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 19*th July*.—In the House of Lords last night, the Marquis of Salisbury, replying to a question of Lord Stanley of Alderly, said that he must decline to recommend any changes in the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

19*th July*.—The reply has been received from the British Ambassador at Constantinople to the questions asked by Her Majesty's Government relative to the statements set forth in the *Daily News*. Sir Henry Elliot reports that the accounts of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria have been overdrawn, and that the insurgents themselves appear to have initiated them. The Porte has sent a Commissioner to summarily punish the offenders.

Paris 14*th July*.—The Duc Decazes, in his speech before the Chamber, declared that the policy of France is solely domestic and pacific, and one of non-intervention in Eastern affairs.

Vienna, 14*th July*.—Austria has closed the port of Klek.

16*th July*.—Prince Milan in an interview with newspaper correspondents denied being instrumental in Russian designs, but that he was fighting for the emancipation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Constantinople, 19*th July*.—The health of the Sultan is reported as precarious.

20*th July*.—Grand Council of notables has been held here under the auspices of the Porte, at which some elaborate reform schemes have been promulgated.

Bucharest, 16*th July*.—Roumania has commenced mobillising troops and called out reserves. Prince Charles in a memorandum to the great Powers claims virtual independence and cession to Roumania Delta, Danube, from Tultcha downwards.

20*th July*.—A Roumanian circular explains that mobillisation of her troops is not intended to be warlike, but that the object is to strengthen her frontier corps.

Simla, 15*th July*.—Yakub Khan is again coming to India on a special embassy from the Yarkund ruler, and is expected to reach Srinugger shortly.

Lahore, 14*th July*.—Yakub Beg, Kasghar envoy, expected daily at Srinugger, the Bajauries having refused to deliver Nauroz Khan. The Amir of Cabul is preparing a military expedition against Bajour. Railway communication re-opened.

18*th July*.—More heavy rain causing serious breaks on Northern State Railway beyond Chenab. Trains ceased running since yesterday. Nauroz Khan is now with the Akhoond of Swat. A Russian Agent, lately arrived in Cabul, is reported to have had several secret interviews with the Amir, who has received him favorably. The object is believed to be to obtain a pledge of the Amir's neutrality in Merv affairs. It is alleged that the Amir has made a prisoner of ex-meer Maimena. The Amir has sent a large number of mules to Peshawar. The object is doubtful.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR has come back and after completing his term of service will retire on the 9th proximo. The Bethune Society proposes to set on foot a movement to vote him a testimonial. The services which Mr. Phear has rendered both as a Judge and as a public instructor deserve a public recognition.

A CURIOUS complaint has been brought to our notice. A poor boy named Soshibhuson Moitra who was suffering from diabetes went to the Medical College Hospital for treatment, he was pronounced to be suffering from gravel, was detained, an operation was made, and he died. His disconsolate father attributes the death to the operation, and complains that the operation was made without the consent of the boy or his guardian.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :— 1. Gazetteer N. W. P. vol. IV Agra Division, Part I 2. Report of the Police Administration in the Province of Oudh, for 1875. 3. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institution, for 1875. By Surgeon Genl Beatson. 4. Returns of Vaccination in the N. W. P. for 1875-76 by Surgeon Major Pearson. 5. Report on the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1875-76. 6. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal vol. XLV Part II. No. I. 1876. 7. Ninth Annual Report on the Light-houses off the coast of British Burmah for 1875. 8. Calcutta University Mathematical papers. Part II. First Examination in Arts papers with solutions. By P. Ghosh, Lecturer, Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta. 9. Subda Kulpadruma or the Sanskrit Dictionary of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadoor Second Edition. Vol. IV, No. 7 and 8. 10. Pronoyapuritapa, a Poem in Bengali, by Poran Chunder Das. 11. Bungamohila, Vol. II No. 3 for Assar B. S.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself *Subjanta*, sends us an authenticated letter contradicting the statements of one of the affidavits in the Maldah case. As we took the affidavits from the judgment of the High Court, the writer should have taken steps to file the contradiction in that Court. We do not feel ourselves at liberty to publish contradictions of statements, which had been accepted by the highest court in the land.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to say that the affairs at Jeypore are not in a satisfactory condition, and advises the reconstitution of the Council of the State. We do not publish the letter as it gives only vague generalities.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1876.

AN EXAMPLE AND A WARNING.

LORD LYTTON has set a most wholesome example and given a much needed warning to the local Governments on the subject of the administration of justice in this country. The last number of the *Gazette of India* contains the following letter from the Home Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces :

FROM ARTHUR HOWELL Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 1093J, Simla 7th July 1876.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 313, dated the 18th May last, forwarding, at the request of the Government of India, copy of the judgment of Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, in the case of the Crown *versus* R. A. Fuller, together, with a letter from the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, expressing the Court's opinion on the sentence inflicted on Mr. Fuller by the Joint Magistrate.

2. The facts of the case are as follows: One Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English Pleader at Agra, was about to drive to Church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door, the syce failed to be in attendance, but made his appearance when sent for. For this cause Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulled him by the hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to Church: the syce got up, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately.

3. The Joint Magistrate of Agra, before whom Mr. Fuller was placed to take his trial, framed the indictment under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code for "causing hurt to one Katwaroo, his syce," and it appeared from the evidence of the Medical Officer who had conducted the *post mortem* examination that the man had died from rupture of the spleen, which very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause, in consequence of the morbid enlargement of that organ. The evidence in the case does not shew any other assault; at least the Joint Magistrate disbelieved (apparently on good grounds) all that portion of the evidence which referred to any other assault. The Joint Magistrate found Mr. Fuller guilty of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt," and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days simple imprisonment; directing the amount of the fine to be made over to the widow of the deceased. At the request of the Local Government, the High Court expressed an opinion on the case, which was to the effect that the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances was not especially open to objection.

4. The Governor General in Council cannot but regret that the High Court should have considered that its duties and responsibilities in this matter were adequately fulfilled by the expression of such an opinion. He also regrets that the Local Government should have made no enquiry, until directed to do so by the Government of India, into the circumstances of a case so injurious to the honour of British rule, and so damaging to the reputation of British justice in this country.

5. The Governor General in Council cannot doubt that the death of Katwaroo was a direct result of the violence used towards him by Mr. Fuller. He observes that the High Court assumes the connection between the two events as being clear. Yet on reading Mr. Leeds' judgment he does not find that that gentleman ever considered the effect or even the existence of this connection. Mr. Leeds did, indeed, consider whether Mr. Fuller ought not to be subjected to a more serious charge, but only because there was evidence given of further violence used by him, which evidence Mr. Leeds rejected, on grounds which are here assumed to have been sufficient. He seems, however, to have viewed an assault resulting in the death of the injured man in just the same light as if it had been attended by no such result.

6. The class of misconduct out of which this crime has arisen is believed to be dying out; but the Governor General in Council would take this opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race. This practice is all the more cowardly, because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the forbearance and protection of their employers. But bad as it is from every point of view, it is made worse by the fact, known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal disease which often renders fatal to life even a slight external shock. The Governor General in Council considers that the habit of resorting to blows on every trifling provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties, and that those who indulge it should reflect that they may be put in jeopardy for a serious crime.

7. The Governor General in Council cannot say whether Mr. Fuller would have been convicted of a more serious offence, such as that of causing grievous hurt, or that of culpable homicide, had he been charged with it. But this he can say with confidence, that in consequence of Mr. Fuller's illegal violence his servant died, that it was the plain duty of the Magistrate to have sent Mr. Fuller to trial for the more serious offence; a course which would not have prevented him from being punished (indeed he could thus have been more adequately punished) for the lesser offence, if that alone had been proved.

8. But besides his error of judgment in trying this case himself, the Governor General in Council thinks that Mr. Leeds has evinced a most inadequate sense of the magnitude of the offence of which Mr. Fuller was found guilty. The offence was that of "voluntarily causing hurt." That is an offence which varies infinitely in degree, from one which is little more than nominal, to one which is so great that the Penal Code assigns to it the heavy punishment of imprisonment for a year and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The amount of hurt and the amount of provocation are material elements in determining the sentence for such an offence. In Mr. Fuller's case, while the provocation was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this, Mr. Leeds, while saying that he intends to inflict a punishment something more than nominal, inflicts only a fine of Rs. 30. The Governor-General in Council considers that with reference either to the public interests, or to the compensation due to Katwaroo's family from a person in Mr. Fuller's position (and it does not appear from the papers that Mr. Fuller has made any other compensation), such a sentence is wholly insufficient. He considers that Mr. Leeds has treated the offence as a merely nominal one, and has inflicted a merely nominal punishment; and that to treat such offences with practical impunity, is a very bad example and likely rather to encourage than repress them.

9. For these reasons, the Governor General in Council views Mr. Leeds' conduct in this case with grave dissatisfaction. He should be so informed, and should be severely reprimanded for his great want of judgment and judicial capacity. In the opinion of the Governor General in Council, Mr. Leeds should not be entrusted, even temporarily, with the independent charge of a district, until he has given proof of better judgment and a more correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of Magisterial officers for at least a year.

The letter is full, explicit, and emphatic, and bears the impress of the fresh English mind of Lord Lytton. It augurs well for the country when the head of the Government takes a personal interest in the administration of justice. We have always said that when our Governors are in right earnest the subordinate officers cannot go wrong. The action of Lord Lytton in the case under notice is at once an example and a warning, and we hope that it will have a wider effect than the Government to which it is addressed. In the ordinary run of busines there would have been nothing remarkable in it. But at the present time it has a re-assuring effect. The faith of the native population in the justice and equity of the British Government in India, we are pained to say, is not a little shaken by the series of cases, which we have felt it our duty to bring to public notice lately, illustrative of the high-handedness, with which the law is sometimes overridden by those, whose duty it is to administer it faithfully and conscientiously. A mistaken sense of authority and national feeling on the part of our masters bid fair to undo the work of a century, and the example and warning given by the Viceroy we therefore hail as the most opportune. We repeat a truism when we say that the main stay of the British power in India is the integrity of its courts of justice, the unflinching impartiality of the Judges who preside over them, and the righteous application of the law they are appointed to administer. Standing on the citadel of Justice the British Government can well afford to laugh at all external attacks, but when that citadel is sapped underneath the responsible head of the Government ought to look sharp. Lord Lytton has, therefore, acted the part of a true statesman by giving the present warning. We do not care much for the particular facts of the case under notice, but we do attach great importance from a moral point of view to the bold and firm attitude assumed by the Viceroy. It is certainly noteworthy that Mr. Fuller should have given the fatal blow to his syce when he was going to church to worship his Maker and purify his soul. But let that pass.

The Anglo-Indian community, as might be expected, are not pleased with the attitude of the Viceroy. In the first place they do not like to be told that they ill-treat the natives, and in the second place they do not wish it to be inferred that English Magistrates shew a race partiality to men of their own color and creed. Of course it would be most unjust to level a sweeping charge against the English character in India, but perhaps few Englishmen in this country will deny that as a rule they look down upon the natives as inferior beings, not made of the same flesh and blood as themselves or their kith or kin, and that whether in their private dealings or public proceedings they show much greater attention and give more preference to their own countrymen than to natives. This failing may be natural, but it cannot be denied that it exists. It is true that in the eye of the law all are equal, but in practice the invidious distinction between the black man and the white man is broadly marked. Take the cases which we have lately noticed

Would Mr. Kirkwood have treated Lall Chand in the way he did if he had been a European? Would Mr. Clay have punished the humane lad implicated in Mr. D'Oly's dog case, if he had been a European? Would Mr. Moseley, the Magistrate of Mahda'i, have punished so summarily the men charged with breaking the bund, if they had been Europeans? Would the Magistrate of Patna committed the poor omedar for not filing his application on a stamped paper, if he had been a European? Would Sir William Herschell have acted so arbitrarily as to interfere with a religious ceremony, though mayhap not with that intention, if the aggrieved were Europeans? Lord Lytton has not been long in this country, and yet His Lordship it would seem has seen enough in the relations between Europeans and Natives to fill him with sorrow. We believe the same impression has been carried away by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and if we are informed aright H. R. H. felt humiliated at what he had seen and heard. If what we hear be true H. R. H's. moral influence upon the Government of India is likely to be most beneficial. Lord Lytton seems to be disposed to second H. R. H's. efforts with a becoming zeal. His Lordship is we believe shrewd enough to see and feel that he is not likely to receive the sympathy or support of his colleagues or subordinates in his attempts to secure the administration of even-handed justice between the European and the Native, or the faithful and constitutional administration of law and justice by the ministers of it. But the Governor General is the responsible ruler of the country, and if he be resolved to do his duty, no one can check or check-mate him. The Government of India is despotic, and the advantage of despotism is that where the despot is an enlightened, firm and just ruler, his sway is beneficial to the people. We will relate one anecdote which shews how the despotic authority of the Governor General can be used for the repression of high-handedness in the ruling class. We are told that the Town Major of Fort William had many years ago issued an order that no one should go into the Fort with a dog without a pass from him. A young Civilian serving in Alipore had occasion to see a friend, and went into the Fort with a dog in his buggy, the Sentry on duty stopped him and demanded the pass for the dog, but the haughty Civilian felt insulted and gave the Sentry a cut with his whip. He however threw his card at the Sentry, who took it to the Town Major, who in his turn handed up the Civilian to Lord Ellenborough, the then Governor General. His Lordship was highly incensed at the conduct of the Civilian, and summoned him to his presence and made him go and deliver a written apology to the Sentry. And this was done! And the example and warning had the most wholesome effect. Lord Lytton has touched a most tender point in the administration of India—the defective administration of justice. We can assure His Lordship that the people of India are willing to put up with all the ills their lot as a subject race exposes them to, if they can get substantial justice. But this is what they do not always get. The laws are good enough; the professions of their rulers are good enough; the paper paraphernalia of administration are good enough; but justice is not unfrequently the sport of the whims of their masters. What could be a better proof of the truth of what we say than the series of cases we have lately noticed. If Lord Lytton can prevent the recurrence of such cases, he will have achieved a moral victory, which did not fall to the lot of his predecessors.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

THE exchange question is naturally the all-engrossing topic of the day with all classes of the European population, whose misfortune it is to remit money home. The merchant, the trader, the soldier, the lawyer, and the civilian, all who have to remit money are sufferers alike. The rupee has lost 4 annas of its value, and the remitter is consequently a loser by 25 per cent. This is a serious state of things, and the Government cannot pursue its policy of masterly inactivity without doing great damage both to itself and the public at large. The mercantile community are as a matter of course greatly alarmed, and the Chamber of Commerce accordingly held a meeting on Saturday the 15th instant to consider this question. We noticed last week the *Calcutta Review* article on the subject, and we find that the Chamber has made proposals much in unison with those contained in the *Review*. The meeting we are told was numerously and influentially attended. There were three resolutions placed before the meeting, which we give below:

"That the continued depreciation in the value of silver is a question most seriously affecting the political and financial interests of the country, and that in view of its very great importance the Committee be requested to address the Government in order to obtain such information as they may be able to give in regard to the policy which they propose to pursue under the circumstances."

"That the Chamber approves of the suggestion of the Committee that it is expedient, in view of any ultimate measures that the Government may adopt, that Clause 19 of Act XXIII of 1870, making it obligatory on the mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage; and also that Section G. of Clause II of Act III. of 1871, making it obligatory on the Currency Department to issue notes against silver bullion sent in, be temporarily suspended at the discretion of Government. And that during such suspension, or till further notice, it be not lawful to import coined rupees from any foreign port."

"That the Committee be requested to urge on the Government the necessity that exists of giving effect to the recommendation already made to them, and to take such steps as may appear to them necessary for the introduction of gold as a legal standard at an early a date as practicable."

The first two resolutions were carried and the last was withdrawn. The first resolution has our heartiest sympathy. It is certainly of the utmost importance that the Government should announce its intentions on the subject. The existing doubt, uncertainty, and misapprehension are productive of much injury, and ought if practicable to be removed, but we wish that the resolution of the Chamber had taken a wider scope than its term imply. As Mr. Simpson remarked, "the subject of placing our currency on a more certain basis of value is one so great and vast, that nothing short of a Commission being appointed to investigate matters will be able to deal with it effectually, and the Commission should be one not only to inquire into the causes of the heavy fall in exchange, but also to inquire into the finances of India and the financial position of India." As for stopping coinage for private individuals, it would as we remarked last week be only a temporary make-shift. We will however revert to this part of the subject later on.

At the Chamber's meeting Mr. Windram, the manager of the National Bank, Calcutta, argued against the introduction of a gold currency. He said that it was unsuitable, because the debts of the Government had been contracted in rupees, which amounted to 100 crores, that the revenue was paid in rupees, and that the country was too poor for a gold standard. The subject of a gold currency in India is beset with many difficulties. In earlier days it had been tried more than once, but it failed. Before the conversion of the sicca into Company's rupees under Act 17, 1835, we had a double currency in gold and silver, the former called gold mohur was worth 16 Siccas; but as an active demand always prevailed for these mohurs on account of the Native States they were picked up by the Kootiwals to any extent available at a premium of Re. 1 to 1-8s. each; and old mohurs as they were called, sold for a higher price, say 18 to 19 rupees. With a view to prevent the continuous fluctuation in the value of the gold mohurs, it was declared by Section 9 of the above-mentioned Act that gold coin should *no longer* be a legal tender within the East India Company's territories. Nevertheless by Section 7 the coinage of gold pieces of different values was allowed in the mints, namely 5, 10, 15 and 30 rupee pieces, the standard of the 15 rupees pieces was 11-12ths or 165 grains of pure gold and 1-12th or 15 grains of alloy.

The issue of these mohurs changed the aspect of the trade in it. They soon accumulated both in the General Treasury and in the bazar; and in the Mofussil a discount of 8 to 12 annas was the consequence. The agents of the native chiefs, however, continued to purchase uncoined gold for which there was always a demand. The fact is that to this day there is an unvaried propensity on the part of the chiefs and the people in their states to embowel the precious metal there again from whence it was once unearthed. On this side of India there prevails unceasingly a demand for gold for ornaments as an investment. These two causes invariably tend to exhaust any quantity of gold imported into this country, and hence arise the repeated fluctuations in its value.

It would be superfluous for us to advert to the embarassment, which a gold currency would occasion in the adjustment of the accounts of Government revenues. But we cannot help remarking that in a country like this where the mass of the population is steeped in poverty, and where shells and copper-tokens are the usual media of exchange in their every-day transactions, a cheap currency naturally commends itself to popular favour. It is a well known fact that the richer a country is the greater is the value of its currency. For instance no sooner Germany acquired myriads and myriads of silver coins from France than she thought of introducing a gold currency by converting the vast quantities of her silver into that metal, though at a great sacrifice to herself, and to the great disadvantage and inconvenience of the commercial world generally.

Now as to the prohibition of the import of silver, it was urged at the Chamber that as silver had been demonetised in every state in Europe, it was likely to flow into this country from every direction to a large extent, and it was therefore a question how such an influx of silver was to be repaid by us, at a time when exchange was so low, and exportable goods so dear. Others were of opinion that in a country whose currency was silver alone it might do no harm, but on the contrary would tend to benefit her in the end, as it was possible that Germany hereafter would have to retrace her steps by reintroducing silver currency. It is now thought that the rumoured extensive production in California was an exaggeration.

It might be in the recollection of our readers that we had anticipated the improbability of the American production continuing on so large a scale as of late, and that a reaction in the value of silver was very possible ere long. At any rate it was more than probable that the prohibition of the imports of silver and the stoppage of its coinage in the Mint would be immediately followed by an inevitable consequence of enhancing the value of the rupee in the bazar, and a check upon the present wide circulation of currency notes. Whatever may be said of the present confidence of the people in these notes, experience teaches us that the knowledge that the circulation of the rupee coin had been contracted, would at once put a drawback to their acceptance of these notes, and cause a rush on the Currency Department for change. The notes have a circulation chiefly in the towns or centres of trade. Silver is invariably sought by the masses, as the most convenient medium of exchange and the rupees would be secured even at a premium, which would doubtless be established in the market whenever the coin might be scarce. We often see that at times when the coinage of pice is suspended, there is a premium upon that coin; and hence it is the more likely that a stoppage of further coinage of silver would give at once an impetus to the value of the rupee, in which the people will always have an implicit confidence.

We are somewhat at a loss to understand the drift of the proposal that Government should reserve to itself the power of temporary coinage, and deny private individuals the right of conversion of bullion into coin. If an embargo is to be placed upon the import of silver, where, we ask, is the Government to get bullion from for coinage, unless it goes into the trade and accumulates stores.

The prohibition of the import of silver bar or coin involves a question of grave importance as far as the financial interests of the Government and the people are concerned. It is well known that for our immense exports of Opium

chiefly by native merchants to China, silver is the only medium of exchange there, and that the return is made in that metal. It is true that the bulk of the returns are not received here in silver alone, but principally in bills on our local banks, drawn by their respective branches in China. These bills are always of a short date by reason of facilitating a speedy reinvestment in the drug at the monthly public sales here. In China the bills are negotiated for silver, which again are paid by the banks in China for English or foreign bills drawn against silk, tea &c., shipped to England or the continent by European shippers. Now, if silver be no longer exported from China to India, which will doubtless be the effect of the stoppage of coinage, it is not unlikely that the trade which now yields a clear income of six crores of rupees would be in jeopardy. This is a subject therefore which we hope will receive the serious consideration of the Government before adopting the measure recommended by the Chamber.

MORALITY *vrs.* CIVILIZATION.

THE *Englishman* of the 15th current has a thoughtful article on the Zenana system and the advantages of the present state of female liberty in England. Instead of indulging in 'high falutin,' as is usual among a certain class of Anglo-Indian journalists, when discussing such social question, the writer of that article attempts calmly to explain away the objections which a slight, or an imperfect, knowledge of English society is apt to create in the minds of foreigners about the true character of English domestic life. Passing over the preamble of the article in which he expatiates upon the influence of female education on the intellectual condition of a nation, which, we believe, is universally admitted to be an axiom in social science, the only question we have to take into consideration is as to the effect of the unrestricted social intercourse of the sexes which obtains in England, France and North America, on the moral condition of a people. Viewed from this stand-point English social life does not appear in a favorable light. The writer in the *Englishman* is "reluctantly forced to own" that in satirial journals, magazines, and other productions of modern literature constant criticisms are met with "on the increasing deterioration of tone among English women of the present day in the upper classes of society; on their frivolity, their passion for amusement, the slang expressions used by them, their eccentric dress and affectation of masculine tastes and pursuits; and the diatribes of the *Saturday Review*, the *World*, and other papers week after week serve to confirm the impression." He explains away these, however, by describing them "as the external surface of English society, and the outcome only of youthful exuberance of spirits and the caprice of temporary fashion." We are very well disposed to accept the explanation in the sense in which he would have us take it. We also readily subscribe to what he says regarding the mistake which many of our countrymen commit by drawing "their ideas of English women of the upper class, chiefly from those whose lot in life is thrown in India, and whose example," he fears, "is not an incentive to promote education." "We do not," he continues, "here advert to the exceptionally frivolous women with whom amusement, love of admiration, and dress are their *raison d'etre*, the alpha and omga of their lives. But it must be admitted that, in many cases, the enervating effects of climate, the annoyances of ill-health, loneliness, and other trials, impair the energy and earnestness of purpose of English women in India: though many noble exceptions abound wherever our country-women are to be met with." The exceptions, we have not the smallest hesitation in urging, are numerous, and do the highest honor to the innate goodness of that section of the human race, which has pre-eminently claimed the titles of "gentle" and "fair." We go further and, from our own experience, limited as it is, desire to assert that as a body—English-women in India do not exert the baneful influence on our opinion which the writer apprehends. Certainly, we do not, in this country, see a tithe of the evils which we read of as existing in England; and, we think, we will be doing as injustice to our fair sisterhood from the British Isles, should we attribute, as the writer heedlessly does, any failing in them as calculated to prejudice their countrymen or countrywomen in the eyes of the natives. If all women in Great Britain be as good as the bulk of them are on the plains of India, we should have no reason to complain, and some incentive to encourage our ladies to betake to their mode of living. We may add that we, at least, are not among those who behold with extraordinary apprehensions, much as we may regret them, the large sums recklessly lavished on dress by ladies whose husbands' means can hardly meet the ordinary expenditure of daily life; of debts incurred in the pursuit of whims and follies; of the craving after luxury and excitement; of the love of display and ostentation. Such things must happen in some form or other in human society as long as human nature remains what it is, and on this side of the millenium we cannot expect to be altogether rid of them. If Hindu women do not lavish much on dress, some of them do painfully drive their husbands mad by incurring ruinous expense on domestic rites and ceremonies, by endless presents (tattoes) sent all round to friends and acquaintances; and by many a whim and folly. Such evils are confined within particular limited circles, and do not touch the bulk of a nation. We would also feign admit the force of the writer's argument that "with much that is utterly objectionable and abhorrent in the tone of a few of the highest, and therefore the most conspicuous, social circles in our own country, how many hundreds of thousands of happy homes are there whose moral atmosphere is that of goodness and refinement, and of aspiration after higher things. How many women of our immediate range of acquaintance in England, whose 'gracious household ways' constitute the happiness of all who are previleged with their friendship?" None, but the most unscrupulous, would for a moment venture to deny that there are thousands of happy homes in England "whose moral atmosphere is that of goodness and refinement;" but we cannot help thinking that the writer is somewhat illogical in begging the very question at issue, by making the contrast between the "few," and the many. There must be, in every large community, some good members, and some bad; some noble, generous and wise men, others scamps; some, the beau ideal of perfection, others their antipodes; some ladies improving the tone of the literature of their country by their healthy writings, others pouring forth the most pestiferous novels on the unoffending public; and the question at issue can be solved only be studying their relative proportions, and not by rhapsodical appeals to this fact or that. Thus, no single civilized society can expect to be altogether free from suits in the Divorce Courts, but it is expected by moralists that the number of divorces should bear no relation to the number of marriages celebrated in a country, or at most a barely fractional or infinitesimal one; but if this is not the case, and the percentage be large, domestic morality cannot but be impeached. If, again, august judges like Justice Hennan openly tell us, in the course of a charge to the jury, that the practice of young married women visiting their male friends and remaining closeted with them in couples till 11 o'clock at night is so common and such an every-day occurance that it could not be taken as a presumptive proof of sin; if an intelligent jury of his countrymen should admit the fact and on the strength of it dismiss prayers for divorce; if it be common with gay Lotharios to elope with fair ladies, and afterwards "leave them *en tout bien, tout honneur* with their sisters," who had been, on their turn, so left, and that the injured husbands receive such ladies back with a due show of repentance—we begin to think——well, we think the Bengalis would be all the better for not evincing any particular anxiety to do as well. Our opinion, however, has been formed more by a study of statistics than by glancing at particular cases. We have facts in the Registrar Generals' Returns, in the pages of the 'Journal' of the Statistical Society of London,' in the 'Transactions' of Royal Societies, and in diverse other grave publications which are any thing but favourable to a moderate view of the question. We shall content ourselves by quoting here a single passage from the 'Codden Club Essays' to show what sort of evidence werely upon most. It is the farthest from our wish to find fault with any nation, but, charged with prejudice, meanness, tyranny, and what not, we are compelled, by the sheer necessity of defending our position, to appeal to it. It runs thus:

Taking the last issued (1874) *Detailed Annual Report* by the Registrar-General, the sixteenth, I find that the average proportion of illegitimate births to legitimate over all Scotland was 9·6 per cent., which is about 1 in every 10 12th of the whole births ... ... 1 in 10

1.	But in Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire (placing the parishes for comparison in the same order as when speaking of their proportion of pauperism), every third birth was illegitimate—in other words, for every two legitimate births there was one illegitimate, ...	1	„ 3
2.	In Kirkinner, Wigtownshire ..	1	„ 6
3.	„ Marnoch, Banffshire ...	1	„ 3¼
4.	„ Mochrum, Wigtownshire ...	1	„ 5¾
5.	„ Minnigaff, Kirkcudbright ...	1	„ 4¾
6.	„ Kirkmaiden, Wigtownshire ...	1	„ 6
7.	„ New Luce. Wigtownshire ...	1	„ 3
8.	„ Portpatrick, Wigtownshire ...	1	„ 6¾
9.	„ Torosay, Argyllshire ...	1	„ 4
10.	„ Killearnan, Rosshire ...	1	„ 7⅛
11	„ Dalry, Kirkcudbright ...	1	„ 2
12	„ Laggan, Invernesshire ...	1	„ 9½
13.	„ Glenshiel, Rosshire ..	1	„ 6½
14.	„ Stoneykirk, Wigtownshire ...	1	„ 5
15.	„ Kilchrennan and Dalavich, Argyllshire	1	„ 5½

This shows that in some places (provincial places too, and not sea-ports where large floating populations affect the general average), at an average, every third, fourth, fifth, or sixth, birth is illegitimate, and in the whole of Scotland the ratio is, as 1 to 10 5-12th. The Scotch are a God-fearing, religious people, and noted for the liberality of their Christian faith, and also for the very convenient loophole of 'marriage by repute,' which prevents unpleasant compliations. In republican, light-hearted, pleasure-loving Paris, the rate is 27 to 32 per cent., and in Stockholm 41-2. In England it is less, being between 5 to 10 according to counties, the average being 7 or 98, and this notwithstanding those moral plague-spots of the country, private lying-in chambers and baby-farming. Now, these figures represent only the registered bastardism of the countries and places concerned; and none will deny that for every case of registered bastard there are at least three cases of illegitimate birth, though such a thing would be almost impossible at Darly. Leaving then all unregistered births out of consideration, no three persons can meet at table in Dalry or Kirkcowan without having, at an average, one registered bastard in the company. In Portpatrick every fourth person would be so blemished; in Minnigaff every fifth; in Mochrum and Stoneykirk every sixth; in New Luce, every seventh, and in all Scotland every eleventh. Is this a state of morality that can be admired? Can our contemporary tell us that this is exceptional, and is fully neutralised by the "happy homes" and the learned and angelic ladies to which and whom he refers? and will he deny that there is something radically defective in that scheme of civilization which brings on such a state of society? We appeal to these facts, we can most solemnly assure him, not in any feeling of "bitterness," but in pain at the thought that a high state of education conjoined with a professedly pure religion, should be compatible with such a low state of morality. We are well aware that statisticians have all but proved to demonstration that modern European social conditions (commonly called civilization) are conducive to the advancement of immorality and vice; but we cannot the less regret the fact; and in organising our social system we are bound to bear in mind the rocks ahead.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

WE continue to give the opinions of Indian statesmen and publicists on the subject of the employment of the natives of India in the service of their own country. We give the following passages from Sir Thomas Munro's papers as published by his biographer:

"We have had instances of corruption among Europeans, notwithstanding their liberal allowances; but were the numbers of Europeans to be considerably augmented, and their allowences, as a necesary consequence, somewhat reduced, it would be contrary to all experience to believe that this corruption would not greatly increase, more particularly as Government could not possibly exercise any efficient control over the misconduct of so many European functionaries in different provinces, where there is no public to restrain it. If we are to have corruption, it is better that it should be among the natives than among ourselves, because the

natives will throw the blame of the evil upon their countrymen; they will still retain their high opinion of our superior integrity; and our character, which is one of the strongest supports of our power, will be maintained. No nation ever existed in which corruption was not practised to a certain extent by the subordinate officers of Government; we cannot expect that India is in this point to form an exception. But though we cannot eradicate corruption, we may so far restrain it as to prevent it from causing any serious injury to the public interest. He must for this purpose adopt the same means as are usually found most efficacious in other countries we must treat the natives with courtesy, we must place confidence in them, we must render their official situations respectable, and raise them in some degree beyond temptation, by making their official allowences adequate to the support of their station in society.

With what grace can we talk of our paternal, Government, if we exclude them from every important office, and say, as we did till very lately, that in a country containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, no man but a European shall be entrusted with so much authority as to order the punishment of a single stroke of a rattan? Such an interdiction is to pass a sentence of degradation on a whole people, for which no benefit can ever compensate. There is no instance in the world of so humiliating a sentence having ever been passed upon any nation. The weak and mistaken humanity, which is the motive of it, can never be viewed by the natives as any just excuse for the disgrace inflicted on them, by being pronounced to be unworthy of trust in deciding on the petty offences of their countrymen. We profess to their improvement, but propose means the most adverse to success. The advocates of improvement do not seem to have perceived the great springs on which it depends; they propose to place no confidence in the natives, to give them no authority and to exclude them from office as much as possible; but they are ardent in their zeal for enlightening them by the general diffusion of knowledge.

No conceit more wild and absurd than this was ever engendered in the darkest ages; for what is in every age and every country the great stimulus to their noblest purpose the service of the community, by the pursuit of knowledge, but the prospect of fame, or wealth, or power? or what is even the use of great attainments, if they are not to be devoted to employing those who possess them, according to their respective qualifications, in the various duties of the public administration of the country? How can we expect that the Hindoos will be eager in the pursuit of science, unless they have the same inducements as in other countries? If superior acquirements do not open the road to distinction, it is idle to suppose that the Hindoo would lose his time in seeking them; and even if he did so, his proficiency, under the doctrine of exclusion from office, would serve no other purpose than to show him more clearly the fallen state of himself and his countrymen.

This is true of every nation as well as of India; it is true of our own. Let Britain be subjugated by a foreign power to-morrow; let the people be excluded from all share in the Government, from public honors, from every office of high trust or emolument, and let them in every situation be considered as unworthy of trust, and all their knowledge and all their literature, sacred and profane, would not save them from becoming, in another generation or two, a low-minded, deceitful, and dishonest race.

If we make a summary comparison of the advantages and disadvantages which have occurred to the natives from our Government, the result, I fear, will hardly be so much in its favor as it ought to have been. They are more secure from the calamities both of foreign war and internal commotions; their persons and property are more secure from violence; they cannot be wantonly punished, or their property seized by persons in power, and their taxation is on the whole lighter. But on the other hand, they have no share in making laws for themselves, little in administering them, except in very subordinate offices they can rise to no high station, civil or military; they are every where regarded as an inferior race, and often rather as vassals or servants than as the ancient owners and masters of the country.

It is not enough that we confer on the natives the benefits of just laws and of moderate taxation, unless we endeavour to raise their character; but under a Foreign Government there are so many causes which tend to depress it, that it is not easy to prevent it from sinking. It is an old observation, that he who loses his liberty loses half his virtue. This is true of nations as well as of individuals. To have no property scarcely degrades more in one case, than in the other to have property at the disposal of a Foreign Government, in which we have no share. The enslaved nation loses the privileges of a nation, as the slave does those of a freeman; it loses the privilege of taxing itself, of making its own laws, of having any share in their administration, or in the general government of the country. British India has none of these privileges; it has not even that of being ruled by a despot of its own; for to a nation which has lost its liberty, it is still a privilege to have its countryman, and not a foreigner as its ruler. Nations always take a part with their Government, whether free or despotic, against foreigners. Against an invasion of foreigners, the national character is always engaged, and in such a cause the people often contend as strenuously in the defence of a despotic as of a free Government. It is not the arbitrary power of a national sovereign, but subjugation to a foreign one, that destroys national character and extinguishes national spirit. When a people cease to have a national character to maintain, they lose the mainspring of whatever is laudable both in public and in private life, and the private sinks with the public character.

"The main evil of our system is the degraded state in which we hold the natives. We suppose them to be superstitious, ignorant, prone to falsehood, and corrupt. In our well-meaning zeal for their welfare, we shudder at the idea of committing to men so depraved any share in the administration of their own country. We never consider that their superstition has little or no influence on their public conduct; that individuals and even whole nations, the most superstitious and credulous in supernatural concerns, may be as wary and sceptical in the affairs of the world as any philosopher can desire. We exclude them from every situation of trust and emolument; we confine them to the lowest offices, with scarcely a bare subsistence; and even these are left in their hands from necessity, because Europeans are utterly incapable of filling them. We treat them as an inferior race of beings. Men who, under a Native Government, might have held the first dignities of the state, who, but for us, might have been governors of provinces, are regarded as little better than menial servants, are often no better paid, and scarcely permitted to sit in our presence. We reduce them to this abject state, and then we look down upon them with disdain, as men unworthy of high station. Under most of the Mahomedan princes of India, the Hindoos were eligible to all the civil offices of Government: and they frequently possessed a more important share in them than their conquerors.

The Hon'ble F. J. Shore in his Notes on Indian affairs reprinted in 1836 says:

"It was notorious, that so long as the European servants were treated in the same manner, they were as corrupt as any Natives could possibly be, and it is certainly astonishing that in the lapse of so many years so few should have been found to advocate the experiment of a more liberal and just course towards this people, before they were included in so sweeping a sentence of condemnation. The real cause I have already declared to be, the desire of the Court of Directors to provides for as many as possible of their relations and friends, and to have been in a great degree perpetuated by the vanity and self-love of the English, which led them to imagine themselves so infinitely superior to the Natives.

At the period of our first occupation of the country, a complete system existed for the administration of justice in the civil causes, police, and revenue. There were Kazees (or Cauzees) in all the large, and even most of the smaller towns, having also occasionally jurisdiction over small tracts of the adjoining country, who decided civil actions, and who may be designated district Judges. The zemindars, or landholders, superintended the affairs of the police in the country, much in the same manner that our landed gentry fill the offices of Justices of the Peace; while in large towns, an officer under the name of Foujdar or Kotwall answered to our paid Police Magistrate. For the collection of the Revenue, the Tuhseeldar, or Amil, in each district, corresponded with our "County Receivers General;" he was also endowed with considerable police powers; and to all these different officers were attached subordinate establishments, very similar to those of Sheriff, Under Sheriff, Constables, and Tax-gatherers, in England. In addition to which, there still existed in India institutions resembling those of our feudal system: namely, that in the event of any serious disturbance, the different landholders were bound to summon their retainers and tenants at the call of the Amil, to assist him in restoring order and preserving peace.

What were the proceedings of the English Government?—To pass over all misconduct of their own functionaries and to pronounce, after a short period, that the Natives were so corrupt as to be unfit for any offices of respectability, and at one fell swoop to annihilate the institutions under which India had existed for ages: and under the pretence (and indeed belief, for many of them were so ignored of the state of the country as to think they were really conferring a benefit on the people,) of ameliorating the condition of the Natives, and protecting the poor and weak from the oppressions of the rich and powerful, they established the system which I attempted to describe in my two last numbers, and which has not, perhaps, its parallel in the world: a system by which districts as large as Yorkshire or Wales, and containing a population, in one instance, more than double that of Scotland were delivered over to the government of inexperienced young men, strangers from a distant land, and ignorant of, or but in a slight degree acquainted with, the language and customs of the people they were to rule; whilst the object has been constantly and systematically kept in view to extort as much as possible from those subject to them.

We gave last week for want of space a short extract from Lord William Bentinck's evidence before the Commons' Committee in 1837. We reproduce the following from the same report:

"In many respects the Mahomedans surpassed our rule: they settled in the countries which they conquered: they intermixed and intermarried with the Natives, they admitted them to all privileges: the interests and sympathies of the conquerors and conquered became identified. Our policy, on the contrary, has been the reverse of this, cold, selfish, and unfeeling: the iron hand of power on the one side, monopoly and exclusion on the other. The bane of our system is not solely that the civil administration is entirely in the hands of foreigners, but that the holder of this monopoly, the patrons of these foreign agents, are those who exercise the directing power at home: that this directing power is exclusively paid by the patronage: that the value of this patronage depends exactly upon the degree in which all the honours and emoluments of the state are engrossed by their clients to the exclusion of the Natives. There exists in consequence, on the part of the home authorities, and interest in respect to the administration, precisely similar to what formerly prevailed as to commerce, directly opposed to the welfare of India: and consequently, it will be remarked without surprise, that in the two renewals of the charters that have taken place within the last twenty-five years, in the first nothing was done to break down this administrative monopoly; and in the second, though a very important principle was declared, that no disability from holding office in any subjects of the Crown, by reason of birth, religion, descent, or colour, should any longer continue, still no provision was made for working it out; and as far as is known, the enactment has remained to this day a dead letter."

Dr. H. H. Spry, in his "Modern India," published in 1837, writes:

"The main objection to the employment of the Natives in offices of trust and responsibility arises from their notorious habits of dishonesty and peculation; but it should be recollected that it is only since the European functionaries themselves have been well paid that they have become trustworthy, notwithstanding their high moral superiority and intelligence. The early history of our rule in India teems with European acts of corruption and mal-practices. Therefore, so far from feeling surprised at a Native officer being guilty of similar conduct, our astonishment ought rather to be called forth by his not doing it. All European Governments have purchased integrity in high public offices by honour and emoluments. To procure it in India, the Company were necessitated to adopt the like policy; and if the same price be given, we shall as readily find it among the Natives of the country as among the Europeans themselves."

Mr. John Sullivan, who was a warm friend to the people of India, gave utterance to the following sentiments in his reply to an address voted by the inhabitants of Calcutta in 1844:

"In advocating, in my place in the Court of Proprietors, the claims of the natives of India, to be entrusted with a large share in the administration of the affairs of their own country, I did little more than give prominence to the opinions of Munro Malcolm, Elphinstone, Metcalfe, and other honored names, who, from their characters and experience, were entitled to speak authoritatively on the subject.

Fortified by such high authority, and convinced by my own experience, that natives, from their intimate knowledge of the languages, manners, customs, and habits of their own countrymen, as well as from the advantage they possess in working in a climate which is friendly to them but inimical to strangers, are not only qualified, but better qualified than Europeans, for conducting the civil administration of India; that from the permanent interest, which they have in the country, they have a better claim than Europeans to be entrusted, with the largest share in that administration; and under a firm persuasion, that we never shall have either a pure or an efficient government in India, until natives are allowed to participate in those offices, which are now exclusively held by

Europeans, I felt it to be my duty to press the subject upon the attention of the authorities in this country through the only channel that was upon to me.

"Such were the sentiments of Indian statesmen in times past. What must be the opinion of the civilized world that in 1876 the question of the employment of the natives of India in the higher offices of the State is still a subject of discussion!

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL *vrs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE later correspondence between Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury regarding legislation and the tariff has been published in a blue-book. We have not received the blue-book, but the most important points set forth by the two authorities are given in the extracts published in the London papers. We will notice first the relations, which ought to subsist between the Governor General and the Secretary of State in the administration of the country. Lord Northbrook has put the case very fairly in the following:

"As we have found that on the first occasion on which our judgment has differed from that of your lordship, the most essential portion of the discretion which the despatch of the 31st of March, 1874, left to the Government of India, is withdrawn, and, however urgent may be the necessity, we are prohibited from any legislation without previous communication with your lordship, we desire to place before Her Majesty's Government some observations regarding the rules themselves, which we should have made at first had their full significance been made clear to us. We cannot but apprehend that a substantial and very important alteration will be made in the conduct of business, and we have therefore to ask for a reconsideration of the instructions contained in the despatches of the 31st of March, 1874, and of the 11th of November last.

"From the year 1859 up to August last, when we passed the Tariff Act, not one of the eleven Acts which we have cited was referred to the Secretary of State, before it was passed. When Sir Charles Wood disapproved of the export duties imposed by Act XVII, of 1865, he did not accompany his disapproval by any direction that Customs Bills should in future be referred for the consideration of the Secretary of State before their consideration. While from time to time the expediency of dealing with particular duties has been brought by the Secretary of State to the attention of the Government of India, the responsibility of making changes in the customs tariff has hitherto invariably been left to this Government.

"A similar course has been followed, so far as we are aware with regard to all other measures affecting the finances of India. Bills imposing taxes, have been constantly introduced without previous reference to the Secretary of State. It thus appears that the practice has hitherto been invariably observed of holding the Government of India to be primarily responsible for the finances of India, with full discretion, subject to disallowance if disapproved to pass such financial measures as may be necessary, from time to time. We apprehend that a change in this practice would be attended by a division of this responsibility in respect to the administration of the finances, by delay, and by other serious inconveniences; and we submit that the rules should be so interpreted as to exempt measures affecting finance and customs which have hitherto been dealt with on the responsibility of the Government of India from the rule that requires legislative measures to be referred to the Secretary of State before they are introduced, and that it may be understood that the present practice of leaving in all ordinary cases the initiation of other legislative measures to the Government of India will not be disturbed. At the same time, we fully recognise the desirability of free communication and consultation between the Secretary of State in council and the Government of India, when any special circumstances may render such consultation and communication expedient.

"But besides the rules of March, 1874, as explained by your lordship's despatch of Nov. 11th last, the following additional rule has been laid down in the 6th paragraph of that despatch:—

"In future when you contemplate withdrawing a measure from the operation of the legislative despatch of March 31st, 1874, on the ground of urgency, you will without delay communicate your intention to me by telegraph"

"Your lordship has explained that, by measures of urgency are meant, those measures which cannot be delayed without serious public evil."

"If this rule is to have any practical effect, it means that the Secretary of State is not satisfied to rely upon the opinion of the Governor-General in Council on the question whether a measure can or cannot be delayed 'without serious public evil,, but desires to form his own opinion for the guidance of the Government of India. In such circumstances legislation must be intimately connected with the prompt executive action of the Government. A question of urgency is one which of all questions requires most imperatively that it should be decided at once and by those on the spot. Yet this rule will take the responsibility of deciding out of the hands of the Government of India and place it in those of the Secretary of State. The questions whether action is or is not urgently required, and what form it shall take, will have to be discussed and determined through the medium of telegraphic messages, in which the views on either side must necessarily be imperfectly expressed; delay, which from the nature of the case implies embarrassment if not danger, must occur; and the conduct of business, which may be of the greatest gravity, will be subjected to the risk of misunderstandings which are inseparable from such a mode of proceeding,

"The extreme inconvenience, and even danger, of attempting to conduct the administration of affairs in questions of large import by means of telegraphic communication "was upon a former occasion pointed out to us by the Secretary of State, and our experience of such communications has satisfied us that they cannot be safely relied upon. It is our duty to represent to Her Majesty's Government that the withdrawal from the Governor-General in Council of the power of prompt action on the most important occasions that can arise will, in our opinion, seriously weaken the authority and hamper the action of the executive Government in India."

"We desire earnestly to represent these considerations to Her Majesty's Government, and we especially trust that the additional rule which restricts the free action of the Governor General in Council in cases of urgency may be withdrawn."

Lord Salisbury's reply is firm:

"It is not open to question that Her Majesty's Government are as much responsible to Parliament for the Government of India as they are for any of the Crown colonies of the empire. It may even be said that the responsibility is more definite, in that the powers conferred are, in the case of India armed with a more emphatic sanction. Disobedience to superior orders on the part of the authorities of a Crown colony, would entail no consequences except administrative censure; but the Statue 3 and 4 Wm. IV, c. 85, s.80. guards the power of the Crown in respect to India by the sanction of a formal enactment. Nor has any exception been made, either legally or in constitutional practice, in favour of questions of finance, which your predecessor proposes specially to withdraw from the action of the Home Government. On the contrary, the vigilance of Parliament is more active, and the weight of Parliamentary responsibility more strongly felt in respect to finance than in respect to any other department of Indian Government. On all other questions Parliament is satisfied to interpose only on occasion, whenever any matter which seems to require its attention may arise. But, in respect to finance—besides frequent motions on particular points, and lengthened inquiries before committees—the House of Commons requires that an elaborate statement of the policy of the Government shall be annually made to it, with a full explanation of the reasons by which that policy has been guided. The financial statement so made is always scrutinised with care. Occasionally the action of the Government upon the most vital questions of Indian finance is challenged, motions of censure are made, the policy pursued has to be defended in detail by the representatives of the Government in debate, and the motions of censure are submitted by a division to the judgment of the House. In respect, therefore, to Indian finance the constitutional responsibility of Her Majesty's Government is effective and constant.

"It necessarily follows that the control exercised by Her Majesty's Government over financial policy must be effective as so. They cannot, of course, defend in debate measures of which they do not approve; nor can they disavow all concern in them, and throw the responsibility of them upon the distant Government of India. If some measure of financial policy were challenged in Parliament, the House of Commons would not be satisfied to be told that Her Majesty's Government wholly disapproved of it, but that it had been left to the responsibility of the Government of India. Full legal powers having been entrusted to Her Majesty's Government, Parliament would expect that care should be taken that no policy should be pursued which Her Majesty's Government were unable to defend. If the control they possess were to be in any respect less than complete, the power of Parliament over Indian questions would be necessarily annulled. If the Government were at liberty to assume the attitude of bystanders, and to refer the House of Commons for explanations to the Governor-General in Council upon any policy that was assailed, there would practically be no one whom the House could call to account or through whom effect could be given to its decisions. In scrutinising the control exercised over the Government of India by Her Majesty's Government, and the grounds for maintaining that control, it must be borne in mind that the superintending authority of Parliament is the reason and the measure of the authority exercised by the responsible Ministers of the Crown; and that, if the power is limited, the other must be limited at the same time.

"It is impossible, therefore, that measures affecting customs and finance can be dealt with on the responsibility of Government of India, as your predecessor in Council has suggested. So far as Parliament is concerned, no such responsibility exists. The only responsibility known to Parliament is that of the Minister of the Crown.

"Nor is it possible to admit that there is any peculiarity in the nature of measures relating to finance and customs, which makes it desirable that they should not previous to their introduction, be communicated to Her Majesty's Government. On the contrary, there are considerations which would make such communication in many cases specially desirable. Measures affecting the tariff touch subjects which are not exclusively of Indian concern. They influence the prosperity of trade and industry outside the confines of India, and they relate to matters on which Her Majesty's Government is in constant negotiation with foreign Powers. Such consideration may furnish important elements in considering the expediency of financial proposals; but they are necessarily less fully within the cognisance of the Indian than of the Imperial Government Previous consultation appears, therefore, to be more necessary as to this class of measures than as to any other.

"I cannot, therefore, consider that it would be consistent with the obligations imposed by Parliament upon Her Majesty's Government, and the responsibility exacted from them, to except financial measures from the general practice of previous communication which in the Despatch of 31st March 1874, I requested your Government to observe. I need hardly say that this request implies no derogation from the implicit confidence which Her Majesty's Government repose in your Excellency's judgment and ability; nor does it imply any inclination on their part to withdraw from you the initiative, which, as a general rule, has been left to your Government.

"I have dwelt at some length upon general relation in respect to legislation of your Government to the Government of Her Majesty, and the obligations which arise out of it, because it appears to me that misconceptions have arisen which, if unnoticed, may hereafter be quoted as accepted doctrines, and thus become detrimental to the public service. But the subject is one which I had no desire to approach, and to which I would not willingly revert. The powers of the one Government, or the claims of the other, are not the aspect of their relations upon which it is profitable for either too frequently to dwell. The object of the despatch of March 1874 was not to raise any question of this kind. Its object was to prevent the possibility of any public conflict of opinion between the two Governments, by securing the fullest communication before any final step was taken. I trust that its instructions will now be fully understood, and that such differences as are discussed in the correspondence which is now being brought to a conclusion will not in future occur."

In theory we must confess the Secretary of State is directly responsible to Paliament. He is the personal representative of H. M's Government in Parliament, and he is consequently held immediately responsible for all that is done in India in the name of Her Majesty. But at the same time sufficient latitude ought to be allowed to the Government of India in the conduct of business. What Lord Northbrook says about the danger of carrying on the Government of India by telegrams is perfectly true, and while we would be the last persons to see the responsibility of the Secretary of State diminished in the slightest degree, at the same time we think that it would not be safe to carry on the administration of the country by telegrams. All the bearings of a question cannot be clearly or fully explained within the compass of a telegram, and the Secretary of State cannot consequently be in a position to judge of the merits of such a question from a telegram. It is therefore necessary that in all urgent cases full authority ought to be given to the Governor General to act upon his own responsibility. If the Governor General should abuse his power he ought to be censured or if necessary recalled, but it would not be conducive to the efficient administration of the country if the deliberate decisions of the Governor General were liable to be set at nought by a telegram from the Secretary of State. We go with Lord Salisbury that all financial questions ought to be submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction, but not by telegram. His sense of responsibility is just and lofty, and it deserves the sympathy of all right-minded men, The Governor General need not felt himself humiliated by the assertion of the Secretary of State's authority, for after all the Governor General and the Secretary of State are coparceners in the Government of this vast dependency.

Lord Northbrook has the best of the arguments on the Tariff question. He has given the Secretary of State back in a moderate but firm language. He says:

"Your lordship in the despatches of the 15th of July and 11th of November, has mainly pressed upon us the desirability of removing this duty for political reasons It is apprehended that discussions will take place in which the conflicting interests of England and of India will be urged, that Parliament will insist upon the repeal of the duties, and that an irritation, which would be avoided if the duties were dealt with at once, may thus be created to the injury of both countries.

"We trust that this anticipation may not be realised; but, while we should much regret that any such feelings should be excited on the part of any portion of our fellow countrymen at home, it is our duty to consider the subject with regard to the interests of India; we do not consider that the removal of the import duty upon cotton manufactures is consistent with those interests, and we hope that the statement contained in this despatch of the whole circumstances of the case, and of the condition of the Indian finances, will show that the real effect of the duty is not what is supposed, that it cannot be removed without danger to the Indian finances, and that the imposition of new taxes in its stead would create serious discontent."

If the interests of India deserve the first care of Her Majesty's Government, then the position assumed by Lord Northbrook cannot be assailed.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE been requested to announce the following subscriptions in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

	Rs.
Babu Ramessur Malliah, Raneegunge	1000
Rai Greeshchunder Das Bahadur, Calcutta... ..	500
Babu Ashutosh Dhur, Junior, Ditto... ...	100

WE ARE glad to understand that the Science Association will be formally opened at the new house presented by Government on Saturday next at 4-30 P.M. Sir Richard Temple will preside Dr. Sircar will deliver an introductory lecture with illustrative experiments.

THE RUMOUR that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor would visit Chittagong was it would seem quite groundless. His Honor is *not* going to Chittagong. He will visit Krishnaghur, and may go to Berhampore. It is also not true that His Honor is suffering from a swollen leg. On

his way down from Darjeeling His Honor had a fall, which caused slight bruises, but he is now all right.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT of the Government of India discovered some technical flaws in the Land Registration Bill lately passed by the Bengal Council, and it was intimated that these defects should be corrected before the Bill could be assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy. Accordingly a meeting of the Council was held on Saturday last and the Bill was passed with the necessary emendations under suspension of the standing orders.

WE UNDERSTAND that the number of rate-payers, who have registered their names as voters, is about 5000, that of those who have registered their names as qualified for election is about 2000, and that of candidates for election 125. All those who have registered their names are chiefly natives. The Europeans do not seem to take much interest in the coming elections. Four Civilians have registered their names as persons qualified for election, viz., the Hon'ble Justice Kemp, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bruce Lane, and Mr. Gribble. We have not heard of any merchant, tradesman or barrister of any mark having registered his name as one qualified for election.

AFTER ALL our Chittagong correspondent was right. The Lieutenant Governor has passed orders in the Chittagong case. Mr. Kirkwood has been transferred from Chittagong to Alipore and appointed a Joint Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs. We donot know whether this is considered a punishment or a mark of approbation. Chittagong is still considered the Botany Bay of the service, and a transfer from that hot-bed of fever to Alipore, the seat of the Lieutenant Governor, cannot certainly be regarded a punishment. Mr. Kirkwood had already applied for a transfer, and he has got what he wanted—perhaps more than he expected. As for his reduction to the rank of a Joint, his substantive appointment was that, and he had been appointed only lately to officiate as Magistrate of Chittagong. So it can hardly be said that this too is a punishment. We should not be surprised if he were appointed a pucka District Magistrate before the year was out. But the Chittagong affair is a series of complications, and we believe the Lieutenant Governor has not yet passed his final orders. We do hope that he will vindicate his authority and let his subordinates feel that he will not allow them to trample upon the rights and liberties of the people. He has had a noble example set in this direction in the person of His Excellency the Viceroy. Will His Honor publish his order in the Chittagong case in the same way as Lord Lytton has published his resolution on the Fuller case?

PURSUANT to advertizement a meeting of the subscribers to the Prince of Wales Entertainment Fund for the disposal of the surplus was held on Wednesday last, Babu Degumber Mitter C. S. I. presiding. The following Resolutions were passed:

Moved by the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, and seconded by Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee.

"That the report of the General Committee be received and adopted, and the accounts be approved and passed, including all expenses that have been incurred since the preparation and circulation of the accounts.

Moved by Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee and seconded by Babu Dwarka Nath Mullick—

"That the surplus of the Prince of Wales's Entertainment Fund, after defrayal of all expenses incurred since the date of the Committee's report, be made over to the District Charitable Society on the following conditions:

"That the fund shall be called the Albert Fund, after the name of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in commemoration of the Royal visit to Calcutta in 1875.

"That the fund shall be invested in Government securities and held by the District Charitable Society in trust, but that the interest of the fund so invested shall be administered by the Native Committee of the Society for the relief of distressed native widows and orphans, both Hindus and Mahomedans, who by reason of their caste and usages of native society may not be able to work for their livelihood, but who may nevertheless be deserving objects of charity.

"That the undermentioned three gentlemen, Newab Ameer Ali, Khan Bahadoor Manickjee, Rustomjee Esq., and Babu Rajendralala Mitra, LLD., with the consent of the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society, be associated with the Native Committee of the Society for the administration of the Fund."

Moved by Babu Norendranath Sen, and seconded by Babu Greesh Chunder Ghose—

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to the General Committee, the Executive Committee, the Executive Sub-Committee, the President, and Honorary Secretaries, for the labour and zeal with which they performed their respective functions, and the success which crowned their efforts."

A MEETING of the Famine Relief Committee was held on Saturday last, Sir Richard Temple in the chair. The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch presented the report of the Executive Committee. It was resolved that the surplus should be appropriated in the manner recommended by the Executive Committee, to wit—

"The balance left in the hands of the Executive Committee at their last meeting was Rs. 1,16,252-3-8. Out of this sum the Committee allotted Rs. 10,000 to the Goruckpore orphanage for the support of 45 orphans received there during the famine, thus securing the maintenance of the boys up to the age of 18 and the girls up to the age of 16. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was further set apart for the home for destitute female orphans in Calcutta, of which Rs. 40,000 will be expended in the purchase of a suitable building and Rs. 10,000 will be capitalized, and the income therefrom made available for repairs of the building,—the Government as trustees being duly appointed for the proper administration of the grant. The balance of Rs. 56,000 in round numbers will be invested and made over to the District Charitable Society, the income accruing to be expended in the relief of distressed natives and Europeans in Calcutta."

A motion was made by Mr. Bourke to the effect that half the amount voted to the District Charitable Society be given to the St. Vincent Society, but the meeting being of opinion that the District Charitable Society was an institution of wider scope the recommendation of the Executive Committee was confirmed.

WE CONGRATULATE Babu Shamsankar Rai, Rai Bahadur, zemindar, Furreedpore, on the title which the Government has been pleased to confer on him, and still more on the very kind and flattering expressions, which the Lieutenant Governor addressed him in investing him with the khillut at the Evening Party at Belvedere on Saturday last. Sir Richard Temple said that the Babu was connected by marriage with one of the highest families of Bengal, the house of the great Raja Rajbullub of Dacca. But it was not high family honors only of which the Babu could boast but also of great personal merits. It was his benefactions during the Famine of 1874, which led Sir Richard Temple to recommend him to the Governor General for the bestowal of the title. When the signs of the scarcity became manifest the Babu came forward most generously to the relief of his tenantry. He visited the distressed tracts of his estate, established relief centres, and distributed alms to the poor. The district officers spoke very highly of his liberality and meritorious exertions. Sir Richard Temple concluded by saying that if Babu Shama Sunkur Rai, Rai Bahadur, should persevere in his good deeds, and continue to render himself useful to society, some future Lieutenant Governor would confer upon him greater honors than he had the pleasure of bestowing upon him that evening.

A BOLD and venturesome task has been proposed to the Bengal Legislative Council by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. It is nothing less than the codification of the Land Revenue Laws of Bengal. His Honor has recorded a minute on the subject in which he says:

"The question of consolidating the Bengal Land Revenue Regulations into one Code was brought to my notice in 1874. At that time, however, it was thought that other legislative projects should be first disposed of. These having been disposed of, and considering that many obsolete enactments have been repealed, and that some particular parts of our land revenue laws have been recently reconsidered and determined, I believe that the task of consolidating the remainder is becoming practicable, with a reasonable amount of care and labour and within a reasonable length of time, and that it ought to be undertaken accordingly. There are now about fifty-six enactments in which our land revenue law is comprised. The above number of enactments is not so great as to indicate any extreme difficulty in condition. On the other hand, it is great enough to show the disadvantage of having our land revenue law scattered in so many different places: thus the importance, both to our officers and to the people, of codifying the land revenue law is manifest.

This is a gigantic task and requires great labor and the most careful handling. If it is to be undertaken at all, it ought to be referred to a Commission, the members of which ought to be allowed to devote their whole time to the subject for some months, if not longer. We believe the object is simply codification and not modification. We do not know how many civilians, zemindars, and even lawyers are there, who are thorough masters of the Cornwallis Code.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the generous efforts of Sir Richard Temple the "poor whites" do not seem to take advantage of the facilities offered by him for the education of their children. His Honor says that "he must confess to a feeling of disappointment that the liberal assistance afforded by Government has thus far produced such insufficient results as those recorded above." Even supposing that the increase of 268 children represents a clear addition of that number to those previously at school, it would still follow that at least one thousand children are growing up uneducated in Calcutta, and Sir Richard Temple is compelled to regard this not only as unsatisfactory, but as affording cause for some anxiety.

THE JUDGES of the Calcutta Small Cause Court stick to the proverb—brevity is the soul of wit—and wont write a long report, and the Lieutenant Governor is again down upon them for this reason. In reviewing the last annual report of the Judges His Honor says that "with regard to the remarks recorded in the Resolution of last year in reference to the brevity of the report submitted by the Judges of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, the Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed in having again to notice that the Judges have offered but few observations on the results shown in the figured statements which exhibit the work performed by the Court during the past year. These statements present some points of general and public importance which the Judges alone can properly elucidate; yet no critical examination of the figures has been attempted. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in their next report the Judges will review and explain such fluctuations in the various details as the litigation of the current year may exhibit." There has been a falling-off in the litigation of the Court, as the following statement shews:

			Rs.
1871-72	... ...	31,536	15,28,938
1872-73	... ...	34,843	16,23,110
1873-74	... ...	34,583	16,14,535
1874-75	... ...	31,083	15,70,142
1875-76	... ...	34,502	15,82,873

His Honor remarks: "No explanation has been offered by the Judges of the decrease in litigation, the number of suits instituted being less than during any of the three previous years. The Judges notice the falling off of 498 cases in the number of suits for goods sold and delivered but declare that they are unable to account for it. The Lieutenant-Governor says that he would have been glad, had enquiries been made by the Judges as regards this and other fluctuations which are observable, with a view to some explanations being afforded on the subject." The amendment of the law regulating the Small Cause Court has been recommended by the Judges. The question has been referred to the Government of India.

THE BEHAR HERALD reports the following case:

"One Brojonath Dass, Sub-Overseer, Tirhoot State Railway, complained to the Magistrate against one Mr. Bradley a Sub-Engineer and Sub-Divisional Officer at Durbhangah, of house trespass and assault under Sections 447 and 351 I. P. C. The Babu stated on oath as follows;—

"On the 22nd June last, Thursday, about 8-30 or 9 at night Mr. Bradley and Mr. Main and some 25 or 30 men with them came with sticks, and entered my zenana. On Mr. Main's calling out I came before him, and I stood before him Mr. Bradley asked me why I had struck his mistry I said I had not struck him, Mr. Bradley said you did. Thereupon he struck me twice on the side of my head. I then said why are you acting in this way. I would complain. He began to abuse me. I then called upon men to be my witness and said I would complain, Mr. Main called me when I was inside. My servant had told me, and I was coming out when I heard Mr. Main's voice. As I came out of the house, Mr. Main said Mr. Bradley wants you in English. I went and stood in front of Mr. Bardley, Mr. Bradley asked me whether I had beaten his mistry or not. I said no. He then said yes, you did. He then struck me twice, I told him I would complain.

"My house consists of the three parts Mr. Bradley stood in the Court yard outside the house in which my wife lives. I complained on the 25th, I waited for Mr. Humfres's permission before complaining."

Let us now hear what the Defendant Mr. Bardley says;—

I did strike the Babu, I passed through the office into a part of the premisses which I did not believe to be private, Mr. Main was with me, called the Babu."

I passed the station at 9-15 and there met Bedatar and Tuffozul, and questioned them. My pay is Rs. 400 I am also a Sub-divisional officer."

The Court found Mr. Bradley guilty under Section 352 I. P. C. and sentenced him to a fine of rupees 50 only.

The Assistant Magistrate remarks, the Defendant has acted very straightforwardly and acknowledged his fault. I do not agree with him as to provocation; I see no provocation which could have called for the blow."

The trespass I do not hold proved "

The same paper publishes the following judgment of the Magistrate of Durbhanga:

"I have carefully considered this case and the conclusion I come to is this that the complainants have greatly exaggerated it. There is no doubt in my mind, however, that both Bhai Lall Munshi and Mr. Bradley have come within the grasp of the law. They admit having tied up and taken away to the bridge these men; and thus far on their own shewing they are guilty. But their treatment of the village was not such as complainants make it out to be. They had given advances and they were entitled to ask for cattle from those who took their advances which as to amount were fair and reasonable, if indeed not liberal, and although the advance to a Jeyt ryot of money does not legally entitle the person making the advance to get cattle from the ryots. Still by the custom of the country the Jeyt ryots do act for the ryots in many things. And the action of Defendants in presuming that the ryots were bound, though not valid, was under the circumstances to a large degree excusable. Therefore that feature in this case which complainant strove to import into it. *viz*:—forcing labour without paying for it, does not exist, I shall therefore deal leniently with the case, believing that what has happened will be a warning to all parties.

The Defendants Mr. Bradley and Bhai Lall having admitted they confined men, and their defence that they wanted to make them over to the Police, even if proved, which it is not being an invalid defence, I convict them under Section 342 Procedure Code and fine them Rupees 30 each. The proof against Beleram Singh being inadequate I acquit him.

(Sd.) A. P. MACDONNEL.
Offg. N Magistrate.

In the first case the defendant is let off with a fine of Rs. 50, and in the latter the defendants with a fine of Rs. 30 each. Is the law likely to be obeyed if its wanton infringement be visited with such lenient punishment?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has issued the following circular on the subject of Government servants receiving presents from Native Chiefs and others:

"The main provisions of the law on the subject are contained in 13 Geo. III., Chap. 63. Sections 23-24; 33 Geo. III., Chap. 52, Sections 62-63; 3 and 4, Wm. IV., Chap. 85, Sections 76. The prohibition of the receipt of presents from Native Chiefs and others does not extend to the receipt of a few flowers or fruits and articles of inappreciable value, although even such trifling presents should be discouraged. It does not extend to the exchange of presents between Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Agents to the Governor-General, or Political Officers generally, in their ceremonial intercourse with Native Chiefs, on which occasions the presents from the Chiefs are deposited in the Government Toshakhana, and return presents are given at the Government expense. It does not apply to presents to Medical Officers made *bona fide* for services rendered. The general prohibition extends to all servants of Government, Native or European Covenanted or Uncovenanted, in whatsoever Department they may be serving. Where presents cannot absolutely be refused without giving offence, they must be delivered up to Government, and to this rule no exception whatsoever is permissible save with the express sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, which will only be given under very special circumstances."

Lord Lytton seems to have an eye upon those dark corners of the Indian continent, the Native States. His Lordship must have seen some good reason for issuing the above circular. But we are afraid it is not full. Are British officers in Native States or British territories to be allowed to use the carriages and horses of native chiefs or zemindars, or their servants or houses without paying for them? Are their wives and children to be allowed to receive jewels or other presents from their chiefs and others? Are they to be allowed to receive testimonial presents without retiring from the service? These are some of the questions, which suggested themselves to us on reading the document. As a circular has been issued on the subject, it ought to have been made explicit and complete.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following regarding the Magistrate of Serampore:

"Mr. Haggard has been scarcely two months at Serampore and yet during this short time he has managed to make himself one of the most singular officers the people have had to deal with. He allows the proper Court room to be used by one of his deputies, while he holds his own court in an ante-room or *khas kamra*, which is not more than six feet wide and is bare of all accommodation either for vakeels, suitors or the public. Nominally it is open to the public but it is in reality as excellent an arrangement as could be devised for excluding the public from his Court.

He has passed a general order to the effect that no bail-bonds given by any of the recognised Moktears would be accepted in criminal cases. His order has virtually deprived all persons of the benefit of the liberal provisions for bail contained in the Criminal Procedure Code. The Moktears are the only persons at sub-divisional stations, who have any knowledge of the position, character and pecuniary worth of mofussil people, who come to court as complainants or defendants and if they are not allowed to become the securities of the latter the law will be a dead letter.

But the circumstance which has made Mr. Haggard most singular in the eyes of the people is his having introduced the rule of *Kyfeats* in the disposal of criminal cases, with regard to a number of complaints lately made to him in which he had *Purwanahs* issued on the defendants calling for *Kyfeats* as to the truth or otherwise of the statements made by the complainants and disposed of the cases on the receipt of such *Kyfeats* without examining a single witness for the complainants or troubling the defendants with summons to appear in Court.

Mr. Haggard does not understand a word of Bengalee and that is his reason for not holding his court in the proper room.

Mr. Haggard has called upon the police of all the sections in his sub-division to send up to him all budmashes in their jurisdictions. The police as might be expected are over-jealous and several innocent persons have been already victimised at the altar of magisterial zeal. The other day a police officer was taken to task by Mr. Haggard for not sending up more budmashes than he did and we should not wonder if more budmashes, real or cooked, should have been caged in this sub-division during the last two months than many months before.

THE OTHER day we called for some information regarding the Royal Society of India, and it has been supplied to us. It was originally established under the name of the *Calcutta Conversazione* in 1864, but the designation was changed into that of Royal Society of India in 1867. It was established by Babu Omirttolal Day of Messrs. Day Brothers. Its object is to "impart and diffuse useful and valuable information by means of lectures and discussions," to promote "profound literature, refined sociality, accurate conversation, and innocent but practical pleasure, which are the only pivots on which the business of the world turns, and which are so congenial to the elevation of the body and mind." It is further stated that "as nature has never gifted man to be master of all the qualifications necessary for the above Society, and the Society's object being to improve by the instructions of the leading and first Professor in each branch available, the Society is made republican and therefore it has no fixed President, but it is presided over by respectable and learned gentlemen, who take the Chair as each subject necessitates." The past Chairmen of the Society, according to the Directory of 1871, to which we are referred, were the late venerable Archdeacon Pratt, Mr. J. Bessemeres, late Editor *Indian Daily News*, Mr. J. B. Morewood, late Sub-Editor, ditto, the Revd. C. H. A. Dall, Mr. H. Woodrow, and Babu Kalichurn Banerjea M. A. Past Assistant Secretary, Professor W. R. Patterson. Honorary Secretary, Babu Omrittolal Dey. We have been told that two lectures were delivered at the Society, one on the Music of the Ancients by Mr. Whitten, and the other on "man—what is he?" by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald.

LORD NORTHBROOK has received a hearty welcome on return home. A banquet was given in his honor by his Lordship's personal friends on the 28th June last. There were present, we read, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, Earl Cowper, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Daruley, the Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Kimberley, Viscount Halifax, Viscount Cardwell, Viscount Enfield, Viscount Barrington, Lord Methuen, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Carlingford, Lord Emly, Lord Wolverton, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, the Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, the Right Hon. P. Bouverie, the Right Hon. Hugh G. Childers, the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Admiral Hon. F. Egerton, M. P., and a large number of other influential and distinguished gentlemen. He is to be feted at Portsmouth and Stratton. A deputation from Micheldever and Stratton waited upon his Lordship with an address of congratulation and welcome. We give the address below:

"We, the residents of Micheldever, East Stratton, and neighbourhood, desire to offer to your lordship the expression of our most hearty welcome on your return home. When you accepted the great office of Viceroy of India, we who had known you all your life, felt confident that while you would prove sufficient for its laborious duties, you would be deeply moved by the grave responsibilities and the vast and varied interests involved in the government of upwards of two hundred millions of our fellow-creatures. This task, almost too great for the ablest even in ordinary times, become intensified by the presence of famine, by which the lives of millions, in the districts where the crops had failed, were at stake. The wise and provident measures you on your own responsibility adopted proved more than sufficient to avert the danger, and your Viceroyalty might then have successfully terminated with the credit universally conceded to you, and the higher honors in the peerage which it was understood, would be bestowed by the Queen in recognition of your distinguished services. But a further duty awaited you in the reception of the Prince of Wales and his introduction to that marvellous progress throughout India which will for ever connect your Viceroyalty with its history, while it impressed upon the princes and peoples, in a way which nothing but such contact could do, the gracious courtesy and royal manner of the scion of a long descended line of kings mingled with the coolness and courage of a sportsman and the kindliness of an English gentleman. Returning to your home in a quiet country Parish we can offer you nothing but the expression of our unchanged affection and respect, with our warm appreciation of the great services you have been enabled to render to the State, and our heartfelt prayers that you may be long spared to wear the honors you have won."

His Lordship in reply said that the confidence placed in his desire to do his duty by those who knew him best had been a great support and encouragement to him when in India; and that he was very grateful for the consideration shown to him under circumstances of some difficulty, both by his friends and by the public at large. With regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, to which allusion was made in the address, Lord Northbrook observed that the Prince displayed in his intercourse with persons of all ranks and classes in India the grace, courtesy, and kindly feeling for which he was distinguished; that His Royal Highness had been indefatigable in taking advantage of every opportunity of cultivating the friendship of the princes and chiefs of India, and of assuring them in a manner which could not be mistaken of the lively interest taken by the Queen in their welfare. Lord Northbrook was convinced, both from his personal knowledge and from the testimony of those who had the best information, that the Prince had left behind him in India feelings of personal attachment on the part of the Native princes and chiefs, which had strengthened the good relations which now happily existed between them and the British Government; a result which Lord Northbrook considered to be of much political importance.

Correspondence.

GWALIOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR,—Lately I hear that some of the Europeans who had gone out on shooting excursions towards Bhind, a place about 21 miles off from Gwalior, were while attempting to shoot some birds interfered with by some of the Thakoors of that place, and the result was, that the few of them and handed over to the Coolies and Khidmutgars were all snatched away by these people. Now I see, that annoyance thus caused has induced them to lay an exaggerated story before the public. There has been not a single instance of robbery, extortion, or incendiarism as alluded to by my European friend, nor ever I have heard of any lawless gang or gangs going round the interior of Gwalior and committing violence and outrages &c. Of course a slight robbery had taken place in Purgana of *Tourghar*, a tumultuous place in the district, sometime ago; but the perpetrators were immediately subjected to proper punishment. His Highness the Maharajah Scindia and His Highness's able Prime minister, it is well known, have never been wanting in attention to the smallest complaint laid before them. Of late His Highness has introduced such stringent laws in his dominions, that not only theft and robbery, but all sorts of inconveniences have been removed. The inactive and unintelligent police and Revenue officers have been dismissed and a new intelligent set has been employed instead. Theft and burglary I am glad to inform you were never heard of in this city for the last few years; although I hear, good many are daily committed within the British districts; and for which I am sure you would be able to give a pretty good detail. Dacoity which is also not very rare in the districts of *Etan*, *Etavah* *Mainpooree*, *Shukoorabad* and many other places is, I am thankful to say, never dreamt of in the Scindia's districts. But notwithstanding all these good arrangements, my friend asks the grounds, on which H. H. the Maharajah sets up a claim for a piece of the Jhansie territory and the possession of a fort in connection therewith. In my opinion his feelings in any way were injured by the *Thakoors* of *Bhind*, he would have done better if he had patiently curbed the fit of his ill temper than laying at once before the public an exaggerated story. Both the Maharajah and H. H's worthy Prime minister have, I am told always paid a great attention towards, the welfare of the subject; and have, I might repeatedly say, introduced good laws for the defence of property and for the safeguards of all who inhabit H. H's dominions.

At the same time it may not remain mysterious, that Scindiah has always shown himself as a father to all his people and has given such instances of gentleness, ease, and advantages, as have made a mutual confidence between H. H's and the subjects at large. All unnecessary taxes in this city have been removed, and things standing like a vexatious instrument have been put aside. Fees are likewise moderated and bribery has been arranged as severely punishable. In short all that which was calculated to make the yoke heavy, and the affection light, is greatly diminished.

I am Sir,
Your most faithfully,
RAM NARAIN.

Gwalior, 2nd June, 1876.

THE JESSORE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—It is rumoured that Sir Richard Temple, contemplates to open a line of Railway from Jessore to Dum-Dum. A preliminary inquiry was therefore made into the state of traffic here. There was a great sensation among the jealous *dokandars*; they saw with an eagle's eye the encroachment of others upon their field whom the future Railway would necessarily bring here from the remotest corners of India; their sharp political acumen suggested the loss of their imaginary monopoly of Jessore traffic. The matter was fully discussed and ventilated, when with the unanimous consent of all, a resolution was passed to the effect that the real state of traffic must be suppressed and that a false and low estimate of it must be given which they thought, would certainly defeat the project of opening Railway operations here. It is a pity that they pursuaded themselves to sacrifice an inestimable blessing to prevent a supposed drawback which their jealousy alone has conjured up. This ridiculous contrivance reminds me of a remark frequently levelled against Jessore people in general by a European gentleman who held a very conspicuous position here. "Jessore," he used to say, "when compared with other districts is ten years back in point of experience and civilization." I had in fact some doubts as to the applicability of this remark which, it now appears, was a truly pertinent one. It is indeed a matter of regret that the trading class here should blind themselves to the fact that their profession is likely to be ten times more lucrative rather than any way injured by Railway assistance. I do not know how far the traffic estimate supplied by these benighted *dokandars* has influenced the advocates of the Railway for Jessore. However egregious might be the folly of petty shop-keepers, it will not be allowed, it is to be hoped, to interfere in any way with the wise and beneficent scheme now in contemplation.

Yours truly,
Jessore 7th July 1876. P. N. M.

LOCAL.

INAUGURATION OF THE HURISHCHANDRA MOOKERJEA LIBRARY.

On Saturday the 15th July 1876 a meeting was held at premises No. 18, British Indian Street, for the inauguration of the Hurishchandra Mookerjea Library. Raja Jotendromohun Tagore Bahadur in the Chair.

The Chairman regretted to inform the meeting that his venerable uncle, Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadur, C. S. I. who was to have taken the chair, was prevented by indisposition from being present. He then called upon Dr. [illegible] to address the meeting.

Rajendralala Mitra, on behalf of the Trustees of the Hurishchandra Mookerjea Library requested the Chairman to be good enough to announce the Library open to the public. In making this request, he said, he thought it necessary a few words in explanation of the circumstances which led the Memorial Committee to adopt the course they had, the reason of the long delay; in carrying out the scheme and the aim and object of the Library. Most of his audience were well aware that soon after the death of their late distinguished countryman, a meeting was held in the rooms of the British Indian Association to vote a memorial in honor of the lamented deceased, and a Committee was appointed to carry out the intention of the meeting. The form of the memorial was largely discussed at the meeting; and the different propositions then made were referred to the Committee which was left at liberty to adopt any one of them, or any new one they thought proper which they could best carry out with the means that would be at their disposal. The feeling was strong in favour of a memorial building, and the late Babu Kaliprasanna Singh, who was so honorably noted for the deep interest he took in every thing that was noble and generous, and conducive to the well-being of his countrymen, came forward with an offer to place at the disposal of the Committee a plot of land, measuring two biggahs, situated on the Upper Circular Road, on condition that the Committee should build at their cost a suitable house for a Library, and for public meetings, conversaziones and theatrical performances. The offer was accepted, plans were prepared, and a trust appointed; but the subscriptions raised proved utterly inadequate for the purpose. For the thousands who had professed high esteem and respect for the lamented deceased, very few indeed were found willing to come forward with their subscriptions. Five rupees per head from those who professed their friendship for Hurish Chandra Mookarjee would have raised a lac; but those who were the loudest in their protestations were the most conspicuous by their abstinance from touching the subscription book. After years of toil the total sum realized barely amounted to Rs. 10500? The plan of erecting a house had therefore to be given up, and the land to be returned to the donor. A statue was next thought of, but no materials were available for the purpose; Hurish had never sat to an artist for his likeness; and the late Mr. Hudson, who had seen Hurish often failed to produce a picture from memory. Scholarships, prizes, stipends and the like were next taken into consideration, but none of them commended itself to the approbation of the Committee. At this time the British Indian Association was negociating for the purchase of a house, and as it did not require an entire house for its purposes, the Committee thought the opportunity a good one for securing accommodation for a Library on advantageous terms. Hurish Chandra Mookerjee was intimately associated with the British Indian Association for a long time. He had laboured for it most assiduously and for years. Early and late at daily desk-work, at weekly Committee meetings, and at monthly and special general meetings, he was foremost everywhere, and identified himself in all its actions. The Association too did much to encourage him in every way. It placed at his disposal for the support of his paper a vast mass of information, and the results of varied experience derived in different walks of life by some of its oldest and most influential members; it offered him every facility for collecting facts and figures; it enabled him to mature his views by free discussion with some of the ablest men of the country. Soon after his death the members of the Association assisted in rescuing his dwelling house from sale under an attachment for debts incurred by him on account of some law expenses and thereby saved his mother and widow from being driven out of home and hearth; and since then they had regularly paid pensions for the support of his mother and widow. On the death of his mother they defrayed the cost of her shradh. His widow still gets her pension. And it was supposed under the circumstances that a memorial for him would be most appropriate if connected with the Association. The terms obtained were also the most favorable possible. For the sum of ten thousand rupees, the Trustees got the Association to agree to place at their disposal three rooms on the ground flour of its new house with the necessary out offices, with the reversion of the whole house in the event of the Association being dissolved and no new one on the same principle, being formed within a year; to keep the rooms in perfect repair at its own cost; to defray all taxes and rates; to present to the Library all books and pamphlets that it may receive as presents or by purchase; to keep a clerk in attendance at the Library, free of charge, to hold in custody the books and effects of the Trust; and to direct the servants of the Association, to attend to the cleanliness of the rooms. Thus the whole expense of maintaining the Library was secured, and it was thought that it was not at all likely that better terms could any where else be got. The negociations were at once closed, and this Library is the result. For the supply of newspapers the Trustees are indebted to the editor of the *HindooPatriot* who has promised to place at their disposal all the papers that he purchases or gets in exchange of his paper. As the *Patriot* was originally established and raised to its high position by Hurish Chandra Mookerjee, and is intimately associated with his memory—indeed it is the best monument that he could have left of himself—and which had been so ably and so successfully maintained by his successor (cheers) it was not apprehended that this source of supply of newspapers either from the present editor or his successors will in a hurry be cut off. The speaker then read out a statement of accounts brought up to date, which showed that after paying Rs. 10,000, for house accommodation, and defraying the cost of book-cases, furniture &c. there was a balance in the hand of Rs. 1500 in Government securities and about Rs. 400 in the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Library. The whole of this sum will be devoted to the purchase of books. For the future the Library must depend upon gifts from authors and friends and to such purchases as the Trustees can effect with monthly subscriptions from persons who may wish to borrow books for perusal at home. No arrangement for such subscriptions has yet been made. On the whole the speaker confessed that the Library made but a very humble beginning. To those who were accustomed to large national libraries, commanding from three to seventeen lacs of books, and whose annual purchases reckoned by thousands of pounds sterling this would doubtless appear extremely insignificant. But India never had a national public library; and there was no near prospect of one being established for her. In India such an institution would be immensely costly and it was not at all likely that the Government would undertake one in a hurry. In Europe national libraries derived their supply of books principally through certain compulsory sections of copyright acts. In England seventeen copies of every new book have to be presented to the different national libraries, and this at once ensures a free and gratuitous supply of every book published in the country. For books of small value this is not a matter of much consequence, but when we come to large illustrated works, like Gould's 'Birds of Australia,' and the like, the tax on the publishers amounts to several thousands of rupees for every book, and when the Indian copyright Act was passed this fact was taken into consideration, and no compulsory clause was introduced into it. For purposes of registration only three copies are taken of each book, and they are paid for. Had they been deposited in a library open to the public it would have been something; but they are baried in the Secretariat, and printed as most Indian books are on country paper they are only destined to feed our whiteants. Had the case been otherwise and a gratuitous supply of books had been insisted upon for one or more public libraries, still the result on the intellectual progress of the country would have of been simply inappreciable. For years—nay centures—India must draw the bulk of her supplies of books from Europe and well have to pay for them all at full rates, and the annual amount for an adequate supply of English, French, German, Italian and American books would amount to an enormous sum, which the Government was not at all willing to contribute. This fact has been felt for for a long time; and those who take an interest in books, or have business to transact which require constant references to books, have adopted the system of division of responsibility to supply their wants. The barristers cannot go on a step without books, and they have kept up their Bar Library. The Botanists have at the Royal Botanical Gardens at Sibpur an excellent collection of Botanical works, most of them of great value, and all useful to those who are engaged in that particular branch of study. In India which was a botanical microcosm—embracing within its boundary the flora of every part of the world from the tropics to the poles—the study of Botany was a most important one, and it was greatly to be desired that this library should be thrown open to the public even as the Gardens are; but, eventhen, located as the Library now is, there is no prospect that, it would be very largely resorted to. The Trustees of the Indian Museum are now forming a scientific library, which, it is to be hoped, will be open to the public. The Library attached to the Presidency College is a large one, but it is not, and cannot, be accessible to the public. The largest and by far the richest library in Calcutta is that of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. It comprises a collection of MSS in Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Burmese, Pali, Nepalese and English the like of which is no where else to be had, except, in the British Museum and the India House Library. Its collection of European books on Indian subjects was also select and valuable and the speaker could not refer to them without acknowledging his own obligations to it; but it was a private library, intended for the use of a private association, and the public had no right or prospect to avail themselves of it. The only library open to the public in Calcutta was the one located in the Metcalfe Hall. It was proprietory institution; but the proprietors were liberal, and they invited the public to participate in their riches. But it was a circulating library, and the kind of books it patronised most was just what a great number of people did not admire. 'Prose works of imagination' as they call them form the staple of its stock, and many of these were deliterious to a degree. It was a matter of deep regret to moralists and others interested in the moral and intellectual amelioration of mankind that public taste of late had taken so strong a leaning towards the sensational, and a host of writers was so busily, engaged in pandering to that taste, French novelists of the present day were specially guilty in this respect, and it was a matter of particular regret that many English ladies had followed in their wake. It is true that they do not openly praise immorality and vice; but they paint immorality and vice in colours which cannot fail to recommend them to unwary readers. Whatever the character of her own life, George Sand did not praise immorality, but her novels are the more dangerous because they are so insiduous. Mrs. Norton in her novels revels in poisoning, murder, seduction, lust and debauchery; Miss Braddon, Miss Broughton, Miss Annie Thomas, Miss Florence Marryat, Ouida and others are all great sinners in this respect, and some of them indulge in descriptions of unbridled lust, debauchery and crime with the most rhapsodical extravagance. They are nevertheless all fashionable writers, and their works are most extensively read in every English home. And it was not at all to be wondered at if the insiduous, prurient, deleterious, or pestiferous intellectual pabulum they yield, has not much to account for the frivolity, listlessness and other evils so characteristic of the 'girls of the period.' But if there were bad novels, there were also good ones. If "Cometh up like a flower," be sickening to every right thinking mind, there are works of some of the best English writers to afford solace and refreshment. Who is there that, because there are novels by a Reynolds would condemn the works of Sir Walter Scott, of Bulwer, of Dickens and Thackeray? Who is there who will deny that Waverly is as charming as the best of poetry? Who will prohibit the good because there is the bad? The speaker's avocations did not always permit him to indulge in novel reading, but he never missed an opportunity of reading novels when good ones came in his way, and he had read many hundreds of volumes. On one occasion he was confined to bed by a painful and tedious disease for a whole year, and during the time, forbidden to speak, and unable to converse with his friends, the only means by which he could allay his pain and forget his illness was by reading those novels, and he greatly benefitted by the occupation, and those books which afforded him relief he could not denounce as bad or injurious. No, as a means of intellectual recreation they were as valuable as good poetry, and for increasing the knowledge of human society, improving conversation, making men more and more sociable, novels were better. Those whom the cares of the world and the battle of life left ample opportunities for reading them they were highly useful. But good bad or indifferent, there they were, and those who sought them would find them at the Public Library. It was not the object of the new Library to supply them. Harishchandra was no great scholar in the ordinary sense of the word; he did not pour over ancient classics; nor attempt to unravel the tangled knot of past history. He lived with the living, and thought with the living, and worked with the living. The present was every thing for him, and he distinguished himself most as a political writer toiling for the good of his countrymen; and it was therefore proposed that the Library to his memory should be a political one, calculated to train up his countrymen for working in the same field in which he attained such eminent success. With this view it was intended that every work on modern Indian History and every book and pamphlet which had been, and hereafter may be published, bearing on the social and political economy of the country, should be brought together, so that the student may have within his reach all the materials of history that he may require for his purpose. In short, the object was to prepare a training school for future Harischandras; and it is to be sincerely hoped that there will be no want of recruits who may in time not only rival but outshine the noble Patriot whose memory the nation wishes so fondly to cherish. The resources necessary for the support of a Library of the kind proposed were not large, and would be easily provided; in fact they had been in a great measure already provided; but there must be single-hearted, earnest patriots to benefit by them, and it will rest with the rising generation to show that India has not altogether ceased to bear true and worthy sons; and that they will continue to maintain the literary renown of their ancestors must be the earnest prayer of all who love their country.

The Chairman then declared the Library open, and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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(*July* 22, 1876.)

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6	„ of 1872 ...	(1892) ...	„	113	0	*a*	114	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 19, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 6th July* 1876.—Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners, and is posted to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, of the Second Grade, vice Mr. C. W. Bolton.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Moorshedabad.

The 8th July 1876.—Mr. William Robert Millar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Saran, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 11 (a of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he embarked for England.

The 10*th July* 1876.—Mr. Archdale Valliers Palmer, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is confirmed on that appointment.

The 11th July 1876.—Baboo Surendro Nath Pal Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed Leave for 14 days without pay under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the leave in anticipation of sanction.

Baboo Nityanund Dass, Officiating Tehsildar of Khoordah, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, Acting Additional Judge of the districts in the Patna Division, is allowed leave of absence, for two months and twenty days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

The 12th July 1876.—Mr. J. C. Veasey, Assistant Settlement Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his other duties, as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, C. S., is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24-Pergunnahs as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade on his being relieved of his present appointment as Acting Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong.

Moulvie Mahomed Israil, Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Atia division of the Mymensing district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 28th, ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th instant, appointing Mr. F. H. B. Skrine to that sub-division.

Baboo Bejoy Kissen Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Mymensing.

The 13th July 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. R. M. Waller, C.S., an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate.

Mr. Tomas Edward Ravenshaw, Commissioner of the Orissa Division, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th August next, or any subsequent day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

Sir William James Herschel, Bart, Officiating Mgistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Orissa Division and as Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, or until further orders.

The 15th July 1876.—Major James Sconce, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, is vested with the powers of Deputy Collector under Act V (B.C.) of 1875.

Mr. Edward Thomas Smith Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Act V. (B. C.) of 1875 in the districts of Gya and Patna.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Durbhunga.

The 17th July 1876.—The following appointments will have effect from the date of Colonel Pughe's resignation of his appointment of Inspector-General of Police :—

Mr. Herbert Hankey to be Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly to be Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. William Kemble to be Inspector-General of Jails, but to act as Magistrate and Collector of First Grade in Purnea.

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie to be Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. Robert Henry Wilson to be Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, but to continue to officiate in the Second Grade.

Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon to be First Inspector of Registration Offices, but to continue to officiate as Senior Superintendent of Survey.

Mr. James Crawfurd to be Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Charles Edward Buckland is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of Mr. Cotton's appointment to be Junior Secretary, but to continue, on deputation, as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, on his return from privilege leave, to officiate as Assistant Secretary until further orders.

Mr. Herbert Hope Risley, B.A., Assistant Magistrate, now Officiating as Assistant Secretary, on being relieved by Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, is posted to Midnapore.

Baboo Mohini Mohun Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

Moonshee Sadeq Ali, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, Tajpore, Durbhunga, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date of Baboo Bhooneshur Dutt's appointment to be Assistant Manager of the Hutwa Raj.

Baboo Ramcharan Lall, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collectort Second Grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effec from the date of promotion of Moonshee Sadeq Ali to a Sub-Deputy the of First Grade.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The attention of the public is invited to section 135 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation act IV of 1876 by which all latrines and water closets now supplied, or hereafter to be supplied with water, shall be provided with a cistern of such size and description as the commissioners shall direct. All such cisterns shall be put up at the cost of the Owner of the house or land supplied with water.

ROBERT TURNBULL
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N. M. BOXWELL,
Offg. Dy. Commissioner, Sonthal Parghs.

Dumka, Dy. Commissioner's Office.
The 24th June 1876.

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
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